

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol 1 No 006

10 January 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

AFP Cites GUOJI WENTI YANJIU on USSR, U.S. Ties	A 1
Grain Trade of U.S., USSR Seen Profiting Both [GUANGMING RIBAO 28 Dec]	A 2
BEIJING REVIEW: Third World Needs No Leader [27 Dec]	A 3

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Zhao Concludes Zambia Visit, Flies to Zimbabwe	I 1
Visits PRC-Zambia-Built Mill	I 1
Greeted in Southern Province	I 2
Feted by Zambian UNIP Member	I 2
Sees Falls, Returns to Capital	I 3
Hosted by President at Banquet	I 3
Kaunda Addresses Banquet	I 3
Zhao Speech at Banquet	I 4
Wu Xueqian Interviewed	I 6
Zhao Leaves Zambia	I 6
Arrives in Zimbabwe	I 7
5 Killed in Airport Stampede [Umtata Capital Radio]	I 7
Zhao Sees Zimbabwe President	I 8
Talks With Prime Minister	I 8
Feted at Banquet	I 9
Prime Minister's Speech	I 9
AFP on Speeches, Overall Visit	I 10
Zhao Lays Wreath at Monument	I 11
Talks Again With Prime Minister [Harare]	I 12
Sports Stadium Pact Signed	I 12
Zimbabwe Paper Hails Visit	I 12
Zimbabwe Agriculture Viewed	I 13
XINHUA on Sino-Zambian Ties	I 14
Tanzania-Zambia Railway Viewed	I 15
Zambia Moves To Get IMF Loans	I 16

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BAN YUE TAN on Hu Letter to Retired Cadre	K 1
Deng Liqun at Ideological-Political Work Meeting	K 4
RENMIN RIBAO on Intellectuals' Joining Party [6 Jan]	K 6
'Authoritative' Column on Agricultural Cadres	K 7
RENMIN RIBAO on Role of Managers in Business [5 Jan]	K 7
Implementing Spirit of Party Rectification Urged [RENMIN RIBAO 5 Jan]	K 9
Zhang Tingfa Urges Training Technical Personnel	K 9
Achievements of Defense Industry Noted	K 10

Civil Affairs Ministry on Township Restoration	K 11
Protecting Peasants' Right to Legitimate Trading [RENMIN RIBAO 6 Jan]	K 11
Sun Yefang on Socialist Political Economy [YANGCHENG WANBAO 6 Jan]	K 13
Overwintering Crops Reported Doing Well	K 14
Commerce Ministry Spokesman on Grain Importance	K 15
Protection of Baby Girls, Mothers Urged [GUANGMING RIBAO 30 Dec]	K 16
PLA Reports Good Results in Family Planning	K 17
BEIJING REVIEW Editorial Board New Year Message [3 Jan]	K 17
Coastal Provinces Set Up Small Oceangoing Fleets	K 19
Company Set Up To Study, Develop Gas Turbines	K 19
Public Health To Undergo Structural Changes	K 19
Bo Yibo on Reconstituting Patent System	K 20

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

LIAOWANG Reprint on Sino-Soviet Border Situation [WEN WEI PO 25 Dec]	W 1
JIEFANGJUN BAO on Anti-Intellectual Prejudice [WEN WEI PO 10 Jan]	W 5

AFP CITES GUOJI WENTI YANJIU ON USSR, U.S. TIES

OW100925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 10 Jan 83

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Jan. 19 (AFP) -- China says concrete steps by Moscow to promote a Sino-Soviet normalization remain uncertain, just as discussions begun late last year between the two sides are to be continued in the coming months. In a review of the world situation in 1982 published here today, a Foreign Ministry publication also predicted that China "will actively exercise an influence" in the world this year and criticised the "hegemonism" of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES reiterated China's wish to improve relations with Moscow but on condition that the Soviet Union take steps to "change its hegemonistic behaviour and rid China of the Soviet menace." "It is not yet clear what actions the Soviets will take," the magazine added.

In line with China's stand over the past few months, the JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES equally took to task the Soviet Union and the United States for their "hegemonism" in its review of the world scene.

It saw the Polish situation as reflecting a decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe and said that U.S. control over its Western European allies was also slackening. These developments have led both superpowers to turn to "divisive activities" in each other's sphere of influence, the report said.

On Sino-U.S. relations, the journal said that Beijing has "struggled against Washington's hegemonist behaviour in U.S.-China relations," referring to the Taiwan issue. China is also opposed to Washington's support for Israel and South Africa.

On prospects for 1983, it predicted that the Soviet leadership would have to concentrate more on its domestic problems and that U.S. President Ronald Reagan "will be unable to accomplish anything significant" because of next year's presidential elections.

"Each superpower will find that its capabilities cannot match its ambitions and therefore nothing dramatic will come about in their rivalry. Their ability to keep world affairs under control will decline further," the journal said.

"China, on the basis of a steadily growing economy and the continued implementation of its independent foreign policy, will further expand its external relations and will actively exercise an influence over the international situation," it concluded.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS WARSAW PACT SUMMIT PROPOSALS

HK090724 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Tan Feng [6151 6912]: "Why Kick the Ball To and Fro?"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact summit put forward a demand to NATO to sign a "mutual nonaggression pact." The NATO response was cautious and cool.

There is nothing surprising about that since modern history by no means proves that "mutual nonaggression pacts" can stop war.

The "Briand-Kellogg Pact" of 1928 condemned its signatories for using war as a means of state policy but was certainly unable to stop them from expanding their armaments and preparing for war as before, right up to the outbreak of World War II.

In 1939 Hitler's Germany signed a "mutual nonaggression pact" with the Soviet Union, but before the ink was dry German tanks were rumbling over the Soviet borders.

It is very evident that the key to whether the Warsaw Pact and NATO blocs can live in peace together lies not in the existence of things like "mutual nonaggression pacts" but in whether their leaders are willing to stop expanding armaments and preparing for war and to put an end to vying for superiority in nuclear and conventional arms. Otherwise, while these two blocs are engaged in their game of kicking around the ball of "pacts," "options" and so on, the world will be unwittingly dragged into the great conflagrations of war.

GRAIN TRADE OF U.S., USSR SEEN PROFITING BOTH

HK100147 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 82 p 4

["Newsletter" by Xue Fukang (56.1 4395 1660), GUANGMING RIBAO Washington correspondent: "The Expansion of Grain Transactions Between the U.S. and USSR Is Something Both Need"]

[text] In August 1982, on the eve of the 1982 U.S. elections, President Reagan decided to extend the term of the grain transaction agreement between the United States and the USSR by an additional year. Later, in October, he announced that during the new fiscal year beginning on 1 October, the United States would sell 23 million tons of grains to the USSR. This sets a new record for the amount of grain trade between the United States and the USSR. In so doing, the Reagan administration aimed first at winning ballots and funds from agricultural states for the Republicans and second at attempting to use this to ease the American agricultural and the all-round economic crisis.

This action by the Reagan administration roused strong indignation among Western European countries, which one after another denounced the United States for its double standards in restricting others while indulging itself in conducting trade with the Soviet Union. In spite of being in the wrong, Reagan stubbornly insisted that the grain sale "differed completely from" the sale of gas pipeline equipment. His argument was that the grain transactions would consume large amounts of the Soviet Union's foreign exchange while, on the contrary, the gas pipeline will help the Soviet Union to earn large amounts of foreign exchange. Perhaps no one who has a little common sense about economics will be convinced by his lame arguments. "Food is a vital necessity for the lives of the people." It goes without saying that grain is of indispensable importance in maintaining internal political stability in the Soviet Union. In terms of economic interests alone, what the Soviet Union has gained by its grain transactions with the United States is not small. According to the estimates of an American analytical economist, the Soviet Union has spent about U.S. \$7 million this year on its import of 47 million tons of grain. This is equal to the foreign exchange the Soviet Union gets by exporting 29 million ton of crude oil. If the Soviet Union had produced this quantity of grain itself, it would have invested in its agriculture an amount of funds that would have been equal to the export of 159 million tons of crude oil. This shows that through these grain transactions, the Soviet Union has conserved a sum of funds equivalent to the export of 130 million tons of crude oil, or U.S. \$32 billion at the current oil price in the international market. This means a gain of tremendous economic results compared with producing the grain itself. This conservation of funds will enable the Soviet Union to undertake some major projects in building the gas pipeline or in arms expansion. Isn't it very clear whether the expansion of U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union weakens or strengthens Soviet economy?

The two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- are two tycoons in the world grain market: one being the biggest buyer and the other being the biggest seller.

According to a research report of the World Observation Research Institution in Washington in October, from 1972 to 1980 two-thirds of Soviet grain imports were from the United States. Over the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has failed to fulfill its grain production targets year after year, and this has increasingly seriously aggravated its shortage of food grain and fodder. It was forced to continue to increase its import of grain year after year and clearly suffered great difficulties. However, though the United States has reaped 3 years of bumper agricultural harvests, it is also in difficulty because the world economic recession has made it difficult for it to market its products and has reduced its profits. The U.S. Department of Agriculture was forced to decide that next year it would reduce the area of wheat and corn cultivation. Against this background, the U.S. Government lifted its grain embargo against the Soviet Union and increased the grain transactions to a new high. This most clearly shows that the expansion of grain transactions between the U.S. and USSR is something both need.

Since Reagan had already lifted the sanctions on grain transactions between the United States and the Soviet Union, it became hard for him to maintain his stand on opposing the gas pipeline transactions between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. Observers here are of the opinion that this was why, on 13 November, Reagan declared that he had lifted the sanction on Western European countries on this issue.

BELJING REVIEW: THIRD WORLD NEEDS NO LEADER

HK071216 BELJING REVIEW in English No 52, 27 Dec 82 p 1

["Notes From the Editors" column by International editor Mr Youlin: "The Third World Needs No Leaders"]

[Text] Do you have any comment about the view that China occupies a special position in the Third World and is its leader? [paragraph published in boldface]

Why should the Third World need a leader? All the Third World countries are independent sovereign states. They have freed themselves from foreign yokes after prolonged struggles and are now safeguarding their independence, developing their national economy and building up their own countries. They do not need a force above them ordering them about.

All the Third World countries, big or small, are political equals. They can discuss and solve their problems in the spirit of unity and mutual assistance; they should have no leader/follower relations among them. On some worldwide issues, they support and cooperate with each other, thus influencing international relations to move in the direction of democracy and equality. These include the struggle against maritime hegemony, the struggle to support the oil-exporting countries and the struggle to change the irrational international economic order. Today the Third World states are playing an increasing role and exerting a growing influence in world affairs.

Any country which attempts to pose as a leader and control others will be spurned.

Although China is a big country, it has never sought a special position in the Third World. It is not the leader of the Third World today, nor will it be tomorrow, because this kind of "leadership" does not conform to the principles guiding its foreign relations. China has consistently supported the Third World countries in their struggles against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. It has also made great efforts to provide aid, to strengthen economic cooperation and exchanges with them and to encourage learning from each other and supplying each other's needs on the basis of equality.

Because our relations with other Third World countries have been guided by these policies, we are respected and trusted by their governments and peoples, for which we feel honored.

ZHAO CONCLUDES ZAMBIA VISIT, FLIES TO ZIMBABWE

Visits PRC-Zambia-Built Mill

OW071544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 7 (XINHUA) -- Hundreds of Zambian textile workers gave a warm welcome to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang when he made a visit to the Mulungushi Textile Mill Zambia Limited in Kabwe, the capital of Zambia's Central Province, 68 miles north of Lusaka.

When Premier Zhao, accompanied by Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, drove past the main street of Kabwe, the birthplace of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP), thousands of local people in colorful dresses lined both sides of the street, cheering and waving Chinese national flags or branches of cherry tree to greet the distinguished Chinese guests.

The Mulungushi textile mill, built with joint efforts of Zambia and China, is situated at the outskirts of Kabwe Town, occupying an area of 15 hectares. Construction of the project started in 1978 and was completed in April last year. With 25,000 spindles, 720 looms and appropriate printing and dyeing equipments, the plant is capable of producing 10 million metres of printed and dyed cloth annually on the two shifts working system. Using native cotton as its main raw material, the textile mill had produced on a trial basis a total of 2,374,000 metres of various gray cloth by the end of last year.

When Premier Zhao arrived at the factory, he was warmly greeted by Samuel C. Mbilishi, member of the Central Committee of UNIP for Central Province and other leading members of the province and welcomed by hundreds of Zambian workers and members of the Chinese experts team who are working at the factory. People gathering at the factory ground happily danced and sang: "We are happy that Premier Zhao has come" and "Zambia, China joined hands together." A ceremony of welcome was held at the factory's meeting hall starting with playing the national anthems of China and Zambia.

After hearing a brief account by the mill's general manager and the head of the Chinese experts team, Mbilishi, on behalf of the people of the Central Province, expressed his warm welcome to Premier Zhao's visit to Kabwe and the Mulungushi mill. He praised China's assistance to the province and Zambia in general.

Zambian Prime Minister Mundia also gave a brief speech appreciating the friendship and cooperation between Zambia and China. He said that Zambians were particularly happy that China was ready to transfer the technical knowledge to them.

Speaking at the welcoming ceremony Premier Zhao said "the Mulungushi textile mill is an important item in the friendly cooperation in the economic field between China and Zambia." He expressed the hope that the mill will play an active role in developing Zambia's national economy after it formally starts operation.

Both sides also exchanged gifts at the ceremony.

Premier Zhao then toured various sections of the mill including spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing as well as finishing sections. He was happy to see that Zambian workers have managed to operate machines after receiving technical training by the Chinese experts. Premier Zhao and Zambian Prime Minister Mundia examined with interest various kinds of prints in the finishing section. They also attentively watched how Zambian technicians were skillfully doing the designing work on the zinc plates. After touring the factory, Premier Zhao was given a warm send-off by the textile workers.

I. 10 Jan 83

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Greeted in Southern Province

OW071953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Livingstone, Zambia, January 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was given a rousing welcome by thousands of people in Livingstone when he arrived from Lusaka this afternoon for a brief visit to the capital of Zambia's Southern Province.

When Premier Zhao, accompanied by Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, arrived at the Livingstone airport, he was greeted by Mongoni Liso, member of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) Central Committee for the Southern Province, other local government leaders and about two thousand people.

After inspection of a guard of honour, Zhao Ziyang and his party were garlanded by two girls. Then the Chinese premier watched performances by local song and dance troupes from various districts of Livingstone. Addressing the welcoming crowds, Liso extended warm welcome to Zhao on behalf of the local government and people.

Zhao Ziyang extended cordial greetings and high respects to the people in Livingstone and the Southern Province as a whole on behalf of the Chinese Government and people.

After the ceremony of welcome at the airport, Zhao Ziyang in the company of Zambian Prime Minister Mundia, drove directly to the famous Victoria Falls for sightseeing. When the Chinese guests drove through the main street of the town, they were again given a warm welcome by the local people who lined up along the street and waved their hands and miniature flags.

The Chinese guests walked onto a rail and road bridge to watch the eastern cataract of the marvellous Victoria Falls, and the colourful rainbow which remains an all-day scene when there is sunshine.

Feted by Zambian UNIP Member

OW080223 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Livingstone, Zambia, Jan. 7 (XINHUA) -- "We need and trust the all-weather friend like the People's Republic of China," said Mongoni Liso, member of Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP), at a dinner he gave in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

"The People's Republic of China is well known all over Zambia and Zambians are particularly proud when they received the visitors from the People's Republic," he said. He expressed appreciation for China's assistance to the Zambian people during their struggle for national independence and in their economic construction.

Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia also attended the dinner and proposed a toast to the lasting friendship between Zambia and China.

In reply, Premier Zhao Ziyang thanked the party and government leaders of Zambia's southern Province and Livingstone for their warm welcome and hospitality. He said: "The world famous Victoria Falls symbolises the Zambian people's heroic spirit in marching forward. Under the leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda, the people of Livingstone has contributed their share to safeguarding the security and sovereignty of Zambia. In their response to President Kaunda's call, the people of Livingstone are working hard to develop the national economy and local industry so as to turn Livingstone into an ever more beautiful and prosperous city. I wish the people of Livingstone and the people of Southern Province greater success in the new year."

I. 10 Jan 83

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

"I sincerely hope that Sino-Zambian friendship will, like the ever flowing Yangtze River and the Zambezi River, last from generation to generation.

Sees Falls, Returns to Capital

OW081856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1828 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang returned here this afternoon from a sight-seeing tour of Livingstone, the capital of Zambia's Southern Province. Thousands of people gathered at the airport, dancing, singing and cheering to bid farewell to the Chinese guests.

This morning, accompanied by Nalumino Mundi, Zambian prime minister, and Mongoni Liso, member of the Central Committee of Zambia's United National Independence Party, Premier Zhao drove to the famous "Knife Edge Bridge" to view the western cataract of the Victoria Falls. Then the Chinese party crossed the rail and road bridge at the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe and watched the falls from the Zimbabwean side where they had an all-over view of the falls. Then, they visited the Mosi-oa-Tunya Zoological Park, several miles from Livingstone.

Victoria Falls, three hundred feet high and one mile wide, pours two to five million gallons of water per second. This wonderful spectacular has made Livingstone "the capital of tourism" in Zambia.

Hosted by President at Banquet

OW082210 Beijing XINHUA in English 2137 GMh 8 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda and his wife Betty Kaunda gave a grand official dinner in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening.

After the Zambian Army band played a music, President Kaunda and Premier Zhao made their speeches (issued separately) and proposed toasts to each other. Their speeches were repeatedly interrupted and cheered by the people in the hall.

Before making his speech, President Kaunda led a chorus of the whole hall singing in Nyanja tribal language: "Let us all march forward with one spirit." He then took the lead in chanting slogans: "One Zambia, One Nation" and "One China, One Nation". Before the banquet, President Kaunda and Premier Zhao exchanged gifts at the State House.

Kaunda Addresses Banquet

OW081950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said here today a great struggle for freedom and independence is raging in Namibia and South Africa while independent African countries in the area are facing up to various forms of destabilization from South Africa.

Speaking at a banquet here this evening in honor of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Kaunda urged the United States and her partners in the contact group first of all to change their minds on the Namibian issue that South Africa cannot withdraw from Namibia unless there is a parallel withdraw of Cuban troops from Angola and there-after to put pressure on South Africa to abandon her rigid and unreasonable stand on this issue. Kaunda said "Our discussion shown that China and Zambia have identical views on a number of issues.

"We share the same agenda on questions of peace in the world, the elimination of exploitation of man by man and the oppression of one group of people by another." He said "We both see the need for greater South to South cooperation."

The president added: "The Chinese are a great people. We admire them for the victories they have scored and continue to score in constructing a solid socialist state. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, China has been transformed into a truly independent and self-reliant country. You have eliminated exploitation of man by man among the Chinese people and you have managed, despite your great population of one billion, to be self-sufficient in food. This is an achievement of great significance to the people of the Third World most of whom are today unable to feed themselves."

Kaunda highly appreciated China's assistance and cooperation with Zambia. The Tazara railway, "is a project of great regional importance which is contributing to the development of regional economic co-operation and independence," the president said. Kaunda then said "We ask you to convey our gratitude to the entire Chinese leadership under the leadership of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang for this generous assistance."

Dealing with the Middle East issue, the president condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Zhao Speech at Banquet

OW081932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 8 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the South African authorities' racist and colonialist policies, their illegal occupation of Namibia and their acts of aggression and sabotage against the neighbouring countries. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed this Chinese position at a banquet here in his honor given by Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda.

Premier Zhao said: "We firmly support the struggle of the South African people to win basic human rights and racial equality, the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence and the struggle of the southern African countries to safeguard state sovereignty and territorial integrity." "South Africa should be subjected to all-round international mandatory sanctions and those countries which are, to this day, still directly or indirectly supporting and shielding the South African racist authorities should cease forthwith this act which runs counter to the will of the African people," he added.

The Chinese premier reiterated, "We have persisted and will continue to persist in the policy of no direct or indirect contact with the South African authorities in any field. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, stand firmly by the side of the peoples of the southern African countries."

He noted "the Namibian people, after more than a decade's arduous armed struggle led by the South West Africa People's Organization, now can see the light of independence and the struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid and racial discrimination is surging forward." "However", he said, "reactionary and decadent forces will never quit the stage of history of their own accord. The South African racist regime is putting up a last ditch fight."

While continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, obstructing and delaying the independence of Namibia, it repeatedly carries out political subversion and economic sabotage against and even launches armed raids and military invasions into the neighboring countries, thus disrupting peace and stability in southern Africa. Internally, it continues unscrupulously to pursue the barbarous racist policy and suppress the black people in cold blood."

After quoting President Kaunda as saying: "The situation in Namibia and South Africa is explosive", Premier Zhao said: "A new revolutionary storm is brewing in southern Africa. We are convinced that the countries and peoples of southern Africa, closing their ranks, persisting in and being good at struggle, maintaining vigilance against and smashing racist schemes and intervention of outside forces, will surely win final victory and completely bury colonialism and racism."

Premier Zhao said: "The independent countries in southern Africa are now continuing the struggle to develop their national economies and consolidate political independence through economic independence."

He noted that the summit conference of nine southern African countries held in Lusaka in April 1980, its declaration of "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation" and the establishment of a regional economic cooperation organization "The Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference" as "a major effort made by the southern African countries to realize their economic liberation." "It is also of positive significance to the promotion of 'South-South cooperation' and the establishment of a new international economic order," he said.

Paying a warm tribute to the Zambian people's glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, Premier Zhao said since independence, the Zambian Government and people under the leadership of President Kaunda have made unremitting efforts and achieved remarkable successes in safeguarding state sovereignty, developing the national economy and culture and building an independent and prosperous new state. The Zambian Government follows a policy of non-alignment, actively promotes amicable and good-neighbourly relations with other countries, safeguards African unity, energetically supports the just struggles of the people of southern Africa, strongly demands for the restructuring of the old inequitable international economic order and plays an important role in African and international affairs. The Chinese Government and people sincerely admire and heartily rejoice at the successes you have achieved in all fields and wish the friendly Zambian people new successes on the road to progress," he remarked.

The Chinese premier said that his talks with President Kaunda and other Zambian leaders had produced positive results.

He added: "The friendship between the Chinese and Zambian peoples is deep-rooted. It has grown under the personal care and cultivation of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhao Enlai and president Kaunda and has stood the test of time. President Kaunda's three visits to China have made an important contribution to the promotion of this friendship."

The purpose of our current visit here is to learn from the Zambian people, promote understanding and friendship and strengthen solidarity and cooperation. I sincerely hope that through our joint efforts we shall find more new channels and ways for cooperation in the political, economic, technological and cultural fields so as to raise our friendly relations to a higher level."

Wu Xueqian Interviewed

OW082314 Beijing XINHUA in English 2204 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today reaffirm that the Chinese Government and people resolutely support the southern African people's struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid and for national liberation.

In a press interview here, the foreign minister said that the Chinese Government firmly supports the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence, the struggle of the South West African People's Organization, and the efforts of the front-line states for an early independence of Namibia.

He said it is regrettable that the United States and some other Western countries had been partial to the South African authorities. He pointed out that the issue of Namibia's independence should not be linked with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, because these two issues are different in nature.

The Chinese foreign minister spoke highly of the South African people's heroic struggle against the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. He reiterated the Chinese Government's firm support for the African National Congress and all other organizations that represent the South African people fighting against racism. He said "We hope that all the organizations in South Africa who are against the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid get united to oppose their common enemy. Unity benefits their struggle, otherwise the enemy would take advantage."

Answering a question about the prospect of economic and technological cooperation between China and Zambia, the foreign minister said during Premier Zhao's visit to Zambia, leaders of the two countries spent much time discussing cooperation between the two countries. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations. The two sides particularly explored new approaches for strengthening mutual cooperation in the future, Wu said.

As an example, he said, in accordance with Zambia's reality and China's ability, the two sides may engage in some joint ventures, which, he pointed out, "must be based on equality and mutual benefit, with stress laid on producing practical results and making up each other's deficiencies for the purpose of mutual development."

Zhao Leaves Zambia

OW091328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his entourage left here this morning for Harare after concluding a five-day successful visit to Zambia.

Seeing them off at the airport were President Kenneth David Kaunda and his wife, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia and his wife, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alexander Grey Zulu and other high-ranking Zambian officials and officers as well as diplomatic corps accredited here.

1. 10 Jan 83

1.7

PRO INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

A nineteen-gun salute was fired while Premier Zhao reviewed the guard of honour. People sang and danced to warmly see off the Chinese guests. Alongside the airplane, President Kaunda presented Premier Zhao with an album and asked Premier Zhao to visit Zambia again. "Sure, sure, I'll come," Premier Zhao replied. He thanked the president for the warm welcome accorded him during the visit.

Arrives in Zimbabwe

OW091338 Beijing XINHUA 13 English 1308 NT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and his entourage arrived here from Lusaka this morning for a three-day visit to Zimbabwe.

The national flags of China and Zimbabwe were flown at the airport, and portraits of Zhao, Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe were put up on flag poles. More than 5000 were on hand to greet Zhao, and they waved colorful banners and the national flags of China and Zimbabwe.

Mugabe welcomed Zhao at the airport. When Zhao, accompanied by Mugabe, stepped onto a red-carpet-covered platform, 21 salves were fired.

A welcoming ceremony was held while the national anthems of China and Zimbabwe were played. Zhao reviewed the honor guard, and as he approached the welcoming crowd, was cheered. African national songs and dances were performed by Zimbabwean artists.

Also welcoming the Chinese guests were Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, cabinet ministers, high ranking officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries, representatives of overseas Chinese in Zimbabwe, Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Chu Qiyuan and staff members of the Chinese Embassy.

Before leaving the airport, a written statement by Premier Zhao was distributed to the press, in which he said: "Through protracted and arduous struggles, the Zimbabwean people have at long last buried the dark past and opened up a new chapter in the Zimbabwean history. This is a great victory won by the Zimbabwean people."

He appreciated the profound friendship between the Chinese and Zimbabwean peoples, Zhao said, adding his visit will offer an opportunity to learn from the Zimbabwean people and exchange views with the Zimbabwean leaders on questions of common concern. "I am deeply convinced that, through this visit, mutual understanding and friendship between our two countries will be further promoted and our unity and cooperation further strengthened, which will be of great importance to both our countries," he said.

After the ceremony, Zhao, along with Mugabe, drove to the state Guest House. Harare citizens lined the road leading to the Guest House, waving flags, clapping and cheering.

5 Killed in Airport Stampede

MB091033 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Five people have been trampled to death and more than 20 others have been injured at Zimbabwe's Harare Airport. The accidents happened as crowds surged forward to greet visiting Chinese prime minister, Zhao Ziyang. From Harare here is Christobel King.

[Khar] over a thousand people from the city and its suburbs have been bused to the airport by Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PE Party. Officials had appealed for a rousing welcome for the visiting leader, who is on a month-long tour of African states. Before Premier Zhao's official Boeing aircraft touched down several hundred people, mostly women, surged forward towards the tarmac. Four women and a child were killed when the crowd collided with barriers. Many women were taken for treatment for injuries.

China was a leading patron of ZANU-PE during the Rhodesian war providing arms, ammunition and training for guerrilla fighters, based in Mozambique and elsewhere outside the country. Christopher Gubb, Capital News, Harare.

Zhao Sees Zimbabwe President

06091640 Beijing (SINUA) In English 1506 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 9 (SINUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today told Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe that the Chinese Government appreciated the Zimbabwean Government for adhering to a policy of non-alignment and national reconciliation. Zhao said this when he paid a courtesy call on the president at the State House here this morning. Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende were present on the occasion.

During the meeting, Zhao said China and Zimbabwe supported each other during the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and now they are facing the same task of safeguarding state sovereignty and independence and developing national economy. He congratulated the Zimbabwean Government and people on their successes attained in the national construction.

On behalf of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Zhao invited President Mugabe to pay a visit to China.

Mugabe said the Zimbabwean people highly value the profound friendship between Zimbabwe and China. He expressed thanks to the Chinese Government for its assistance to the Zimbabwean African National Union, which he said had played an important role in winning the victory of the Zimbabwean revolution. He expressed the hope that Premier Zhao's current visit will further enhance the all-round cooperation and strengthen the existing friendly relations between the two countries. He praised China's stand of supporting the developing countries and the just cause of mankind.

Talks With Prime Minister

06092358 Beijing (SINUA) In English 2326 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 9 (SINUA) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang held private discussions at the state Guest House here this afternoon.

Mugabe first of all recalled the friendship between the Zimbabwean and Chinese peoples and thanked the Chinese Government and people for their support and assistance for the Zimbabwean peoples struggle for national independence.

Mugabe informed Zhao in detail the situation in Zimbabwe since its independence and the achievements gained by the Zimbabwean people in the political, economic and other fields.

He said the present situation in Zimbabwe is good on the whole, but it is still necessary to heighten vigilance and strengthen the defense against outside threats. Zimbabwe should make efforts to develop economy and to improve the work in agriculture, education and other aspects, the prime minister said.

Mugabe said Zimbabwe agrees with China on many international issues, adding they all oppose foreign interference. Zimbabwe strictly observes the non-aligned principles, he said.

Zhao Ziyang expressed his appreciation for Zimbabwe's successes in consolidating state power and in national construction since its independence. He said that China and Zimbabwe have sympathized with and supported each other in their struggle. China will always sympathize with and support Zimbabwe in the future, he said. Zhao said that as one of the frontline states, Zimbabwe is facing threats from the South African racist regime. China will continue its vigorous support to the Zimbabwean people in their struggle against such threats.

Zhao also expressed the intention of exploring, together with the Zimbabwean leaders, ways and methods of strengthening the economic cooperation between the two countries. He added that the two countries may help supply each others needs and learn from the others strong points to offset ones own weakness. He said that China takes a positive attitude in developing cooperation with Zimbabwe.

The two leaders will continue their talks tomorrow.

Feted at Banquet

OW092344 Beijing XINHUA in English 2324 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe held a grand official banquet in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this evening. When the two premiers walked into the hall, they were warmly applauded and the police band played the national anthems of China and Zimbabwe.

Prime Minister Mugabe made a speech of welcome and proposed a toast.

Then, Premier Zhao made a reply and also proposed a toast. (Their speeches were issued separately).

Present at the banquet were Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other members of Premier Zhao's party. Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, Foreign Minister W. Mangwende and other cabinet ministers also attended the banquet.

Prime Minister's Speech

OW100126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe stated here this evening that Zimbabwe and China had taken serious steps to transform the historic relations between the two countries into more meaningful post-independence ones based on cooperation in various fields of mutual interest to the two friendly countries.

He made this statement at a banquet in honour of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Mugabe said, "We shall never tire of repeating that when the hour was so dark and grim for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) that even some of our closest friends were beginning to abandon us.

Despite the fact that we were spearheading the revolution through armed struggle, China remained solidly firm behind us and would not waver in its support. That is a friendship and solidarity we can never forget! The people of Zimbabwe have always had great respect and admiration for the achievements of the people of China."

"Let me take pride in admitting that no other country gave my party such amounts of material aid for the liberation struggle we were waging as the People's Republic of China so generously donated to us," Mugabe said. He said, "Indeed China proved throughout the period of our struggle a most consistent and dependable friend and ally." Against that background of unfailing friendship and solidarity, he added, Zimbabwe's victory became also the victory of the people of China.

In regard to the current cooperation between Zimbabwe and China, Mugabe particularly mentioned the National Stadium Project as an example and said: "The Chinese are indeed a very talented and hard-working people and therefore I am convinced that the stadium will soon stand as yet another physical and concrete expression of the solidarity between our two peoples."

The Zimbabwean prime minister condemned South Africa for its acts of naked aggression against the frontline states. "In Namibia, South Africa is also doing everything possible to resist the establishment of a democratic government and an independent nation," Mugabe said. "We are confident that the gallant people of Namibia, under the leadership of their liberation movement, SWAPO, will, as they deal the enemy one telling blow after another, soon become victorious over the forces of colonialism and imperialism, apartheid and racism." "We are also confident," he said, "that the resolute struggle being waged in South Africa by the liberation movements there will soon set in motion a process leading to the establishment of democracy and the defeat of apartheid in South Africa."

Referring to developments on the Asian Continent and in Latin America, the prime minister said, "We are opposed to any forms of foreign interference, wherever it exists. We stand by the people of any country in the exercise of their right, without outside interference, to determine their own future and destiny." On the Middle East issue, Mugabe said, "We support PLO's fight for the establishment of a Palestinian state."

"It is our belief and desire," Mugabe said in conclusion, "that fundamental changes in the international economic system are effected in order to create a new socio-economic order that can foster a mutually beneficial relationship of interdependence. Both China and Zimbabwe can and should work together to help bring about these vitally needed changes in international economic relations so that justice is done to our growing economies."

AFP on Speeches, Overall Visit

NC091725 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, Jan 9 (AFP) -- On the first day of Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's visit to Zimbabwe, his host and counterpart Robert Mugabe described China as "a model socialist state" and praised Beijing for its help during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

At a state banquet in Harare this (Sunday) evening, Mr Zhao for his part said Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 had profoundly changed the look of southern Africa. It had also greatly inspired the Namibian people in their fight for national independence and the South African people in their struggle against racial discrimination, he said.

Mr Zhao arrived from Lusaka this morning on the ninth leg of an eleven-nation African tour.

While in Zambia, Chinese prime minister notably pledged China's support for the two main liberation movements in southern Africa, the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, and Namibia's South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which are both fighting the regime in Pretoria.

The arrival of the Chinese delegation in Zimbabwe this morning was marred by a crowd stampede at Harare airport which resulted in the death of five women and at least 30 people being injured. The Zimbabwean authorities had called on people to turn out in strength to give Mr Zhao and his team a warm welcome.

Mr Mugabe told his guest in his banquet speech: "You are not a stranger because Zimbabwe is your second home." He stressed that China gave important material help to the now-ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Party, of which he is president, during the war against the Rhodesian white-minority regime.

Moscow gave its support during the bush war to ZANU's rival, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), led by Joshua Nkomo, which was largely beaten by ZANU in the 1980 pre-independence elections. Mr Nkomo was sacked from the Mugabe administration last year accused of plotting against it.

The Zimbabwean prime minister described China as "a model socialist state" whose "level of development and distribution of wealth is a source of inspiration to those of us who are only now beginning to embark on a socialist course." In his speech Mr Mugabe also indirectly accused London and Washington of "downright" hypocrisy for criticizing his government's human rights record. He said that "as yet no real vigorous voice of condemnation emanates from those capitals" about December's South African raid into Lesotho, aimed at the ANC, in which 42 people were killed.

Mr Zhao referred several times in his address to the friendship between China and Zimbabwe. He also urged Third World countries to unite in face of the "superpowers' intensified rivalry" throughout the world.

The Chinese prime minister, who called on President Canan Banana this morning soon after arriving, later in the day had one-to-one-talks with Mr Mugabe.

The Chinese delegation will tomorrow (Monday) morning hold its only scheduled round of official talks with the Zimbabwean Government before leaving on Tuesday for Tanzania.

Zhao Lays Wreath at Monument

OW101116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, laid a wreath at the Heroes' Acre this morning. On the ribbon attached to the wreath read the words: "To the heroes who devoted their lives in the struggle for freedom and independence."

I. 10 Jan 83

I 12

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Premier Zhao then went to pay homage to the late leaders of the Zimbabwean national liberation movements who died during the independence struggle, at their burial sites.

Situated on the Warren Hills ten kilometers west of Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, the Heroes' Acre is a national monument to men and women who fought and died for Zimbabwe's independence.

Talks Again With Prime Minister

MB101252 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, this morning held talks with his visiting Chinese counterpart, Comrade Zhao Ziyang. Details of the talks have not been disclosed. Earlier the Chinese prime minister visited Heroes' Acre where he laid a wreath in honor of Zimbabwe's fallen heroes. After the wreath laying ceremony, Comrade Zhao was taken on a conducted tour of the national shrine on the western outskirts of Harare by Comrade Mugabe. This afternoon, Comrade Zhao will call on the mayor of Harare, Councillor (Mbaka), before touring highfields. He leaves for Tanzania tomorrow, to his 10th and last leg in his African tour.

Ties between China and Zimbabwe were forged during the liberation struggle. Since independence, there has been cooperation in the political, military, economic, cultural and scientific fields between the two countries. Chinese technical experts are currently designing a national stadium for Zimbabwe. The protocol was signed by China in the form of a 17.5-million-dollar soft loan which is interest-free.

Sports Stadium Pact Signed

OW051850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Harare, January 5 (XINHUA) -- Zimbabwe will build a national sports stadium with a capacity of 60,000 seats in the capital of Harare with aid provided by the Chinese Government.

A contract to design the stadium was signed here today by Zimbabwean Minister of Construction Callistus Ndlovu and Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Chu Qiyuan.

The project is in the pursuance of the protocol on economic and technical cooperation signed in September, 1981 between the Chinese and Zimbabwean Government and the agreement on the construction was reached after consultations between the China National Complete Plant Export Corporation and the Zimbabwean Ministry of Construction.

Zimbabwe Paper Hails Visit

OW090254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 9 (XINHUA) -- THE SUNDAY MAIL here said today that "hospitality or gratitude could not be too much to extend" to the forthcoming Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

In a commentary, the paper said Zhao Ziyang represents "a nation that stood by the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe when they were engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the mighty forces of colonialism." "Our independence is now something that many Zimbabweans take for granted. But it is important to realise that Zimbabwe would not be with us if Chinese and many other progressive friends had not come to our aid," the commentary said, adding that "all Zimbabweans have, therefore, a moral obligation to give Comrade Zhao a warm and rousing welcome."

The commentary added that China, is "a great nation of great and splendid achievements. In spite of the fact that the Chinese have the biggest population in the world -- over a thousand million people -- every one of them has a roof over his head and a bowl of rice three times a day." The commentary went on to say that "the Chinese have not achieved these through luck or magic but through sheer toil and sweat. Their religion is work. They work like bees."

In conclusion, the commentary said, "Zimbabweans have a lot to learn from our friends -- the Chinese, and let us learn."

Zimbabwe Agriculture Viewed

OW062125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, January 6 (XINHUA correspondent) -- Zimbabwe's agricultural output value has increased to about 590.4 million Zimbabwe dollars (767.5 million U.S. dollars), or more than doubled since its independence in 1980.

In 1981, Minister of Agriculture Denis Norman told XINHUA, Zimbabwe reaped good harvests of maize and cash crops such as cotton, tobacco and sugar cane. Total volume of maize produced for the market was 2 millions tons compared to 819,000 tons in 1980, and the state purchased 200,000 tons of cotton from farmers. Despite massive drought in southern Africa in 1982, agricultural yield was still good in the country.

Besides meeting domestic demand, the newly established country is exporting a large amount of agricultural products, which earns one-third of Zimbabwe's foreign exchange income. The minister said Zimbabwe has exported 450,000 tons of maize to 15 African countries since independence. Of the 200,000 tons of cotton produced, 70 percent is shipped to Western Europe, Japan, Hong Kong and other regions. In 1981, Zimbabwe exported 6,700 kilograms of tobacco to 64 states. Gasohol produced in 1981 from sugar cane saved 20 percent of 191 million Zimbabwe dollars (248.3 million U.S. dollars) in the foreign exchange used to import oil.

The improvement of the country's agriculture is largely attributable to the new government's policy which gives priority to agriculture. Eighty percent of the total grants and credits the new government received from abroad since independence went to agricultural development and rural construction. More than 1 million refugees, therefore, have been resettled and embarked on farming. The government has so far allocated land to 14,000 peasant households.

On one hand, the government is trying to help the individual farmers expand agricultural production, and on the other hand, it has affirmed the active role of the white-run farms in agricultural development to encourage these farmers to continue their successful management techniques.

Another factor responsible for the agricultural improvement is that various organizations have been set up to contribute to development. Among the organizations are the commercial farmer's union in charge of the planning of the production in white-run farms, the Zimbabwe National Farmer's Union for the development of the black-run farms and the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association to oversee the country's tobacco production and marketing. These organizations are playing an important role in the coordination, organization and promotion of agricultural development.

Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture has sent a number of officials familiar with farming, and agrotechnicians to rural areas to train personnel and give technical advice.

The main cause of agricultural improvement, though, lies in scientific research. There are 16 agricultural research stations throughout the country. These stations have conducted research on agriculture and animal husbandry according to local climate, soil and plant diseases caused by insect pests. Researchers have paid particular attention to the cultivation and selection of fine seed strains. At the international appraisal fair on maize quality last year, Zimbabwe's maize seed variety SR 52 was awarded first prize. Seven tons of maize can be produced per hectare by using this seed, the highest per hectare yield of maize in the world so far.

XINHUA on Sino-Zambian Ties

OW091211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Consolidated report by XINHUA reporters Xia Ze and Li Sizhi: "Deep Are the Cooperation and Friendship Between China and Zambia"]

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 5 Jan (XINHUA) -- Zambian President Kaunda has repeatedly pointed out: "Zambia and China are long-tested old friends in the same boat." This statement vividly reflects the actual situation in the development of friendship and cooperation between China and Zambia in the past 18 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

As early as on the second day after it won independence on 25 December 1964, Zambia established diplomatic relations with China. During his first visit to China, President Kaunda presented a proposal to Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, expressing his hope that China would help Zambia build railways. The two countries also signed an economic and technological cooperation agreement. In the same year, when Tanzania's President Nyerere visited China, he also discussed with Chinese leaders the issue of the joint building the Tanzania-Zambia Railway by China, Tanzania and Zambia. Not long afterward the three countries signed an agreement on the building of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway. In accordance with this agreement, with the arduous efforts of the people of the three countries, the big "Uhuru (Freedom) Railway" connecting Tanzania and Zambia finally emerged on the land of East Africa. In the past 10-odd years, contacts between Zambian and Chinese Government departments and between the peoples of the two countries have been even more frequent. The two countries' political, economic, military, cultural and educational cooperation have been developing with each passing day and continuously have strengthened.

Both China and Zambia are Third World countries. Their moral and material supports are mutual. The Chinese people have evaluated highly the Zambian people's contributions to the national liberation cause of southern Africa. Facts have explained that, after its independence, despite being confronted with the difficult tasks of consolidating the country's independence and developing the country's national economy, Zambia has withstood various pressures and made tremendous unstinting and national sacrifices in supporting the southern African national liberation struggle and in opposing the infiltration and expansion activities carried out by the Zionists, imperialists and hegemonists in southern Africa. Such contributions of the Zambian people are a valuable support for the people of the world, including the Chinese people.

The Chinese people will also never forget the resolute support given to China consistently by the Zambian Government and people during the long struggle for the restoration of China's rightful seat in the United Nations.

In the economic and technological cooperation between China and Zambia, Chinese workers and engineering and technical personnel have, for many years, made their efforts in compliance with the eight principles for foreign aid formulated by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou during their lifetimes, and have received the Zambian people's praises.

Just as Kaunda said during the Tanzania-Zambia Railway transport operation testing ceremony: "The building of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway was a great but lofty dream. At this moment and in this place, this dream has come true before us. The realization of this dream painfully reminds me of those exceedingly difficult years after South Rhodesia closed its border in 1973. Against such a background, the entire value and historical significance of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway to the African liberation struggle are fully shown."

Tanzania-Zambia Railway Viewed

OW091246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Dar Es Salaam, January 9 (XINHUA Correspondent) -- The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) has handled 5.67 million tons of cargo and 6.68 million passengers since it began full operation in 1976, according to the latest statistics given by the TAZARA Authority.

The nine-member Southern African Development Coordination Conference headquartered in Botswana has decided recently to make full use of TAZARA to facilitate regional economic development.

The construction of TAZARA began in October, 1970, under a tripartite agreement signed in 1967 by China, Tanzania and Zambia. The 1,860-kilometer-long railway starts from the port of Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania to new Kapiri Mposhi in the copperbelt of Zambia. Tanzania and Zambia needed this railway badly following their independence in their wish to develop national economy so as to consolidate their independence, break the colonial blockade and support the people's struggle in southern Africa. Zambia, a landlocked country encircled by colonialism, also needed a route to the sea. However, their appeal was turned down by certain Western powers, who even scoffed at China's offer to help build this line as moon-chasing. Recently, some of their mass media went so far as to call TAZARA a "white elephant."

But TAZARA helped Zambia break the blockade of the white racists in south Rhodesia in the years up to the end of 1975. When it was only partially open to traffic, TAZARA supported by highways handled 80 percent of Zambia's exports and imports. From 1976 to 1978 it alone transported about 73 to 82 percent of Zambia's imports and exports. This shattered the foreign scheme to throttle Zambia's economy. Later, even in the years after Zimbabwe's independence, which has helped Zambia to transport some of its goods through the southern routes, TAZARA has been handling 40 percent of Zambia's copper exports.

TAZARA's importance to Tanzania is being increasingly felt. Areas along the line, such as Morogoro, Iringa and Mbeya, have flourished since the birth of TAZARA. Industry, animal husbandry, agriculture and forestry in these regions have shown rapid growth.

The Mbalali farm in Mbeya is using this line to send its rice to other parts of the country to supply one third of the country's needs. A coal mine, a paper mill, a cement works and other industrial projects are under construction along the line.

During recent years, neighboring Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi have turned to TAZARA for cargo transport. An agreement has been signed between Zaire and Tanzania for building a branch line of TAZARA to link Kasanga port of Lake Tanganyika to Mbeya's Tunduma. The branch line will strengthen the two countries' trade relations and provide Zaire with a new access to the sea.

TAZARA, of course, has its problems and defects. Among the outstanding ones are poor management, low technical levels of the staff, mobility of the employees, financial difficulties caused by cargo owners in arrears, floods along the section from Mlinba to Makumbako in Tanzania and underpowered locomotives. However, these problems are common to developing countries underdeveloped in economy, science and technology -- a legacy of age-long colonial rule.

Tanzania and Zambia are making efforts to solve these problems with the assistance of China and some other countries. Tanzanian and Zambian leaders met several times last year to find a solution. Not long ago, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said: "TAZARA has difficulties both in management and operation. We are striving to cooperate with our Zambian partner in overcoming these difficulties." Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda said last month, "We are able to organize ourselves to solve these problems."

Time will testify that TAZARA is not a "white elephant." In gradually perfecting its operations, it will develop into a sound business undertaking that will make even greater contributions to the economic development of Tanzania and Zambia and to the independence struggle in southern Africa. It will live up to its honorable name given by the Africans -- the Great Uhuru (Freedom) Railway.

Zambia Moves To Get IMF Loans

OW080330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Lusaka, January 7 (XINHUA) -- Zambia has devalued its kwacha by 20 percent against special drawing rights as from today. Announcing this at a press conference, Minister of Finance K. Musokotwane said the devaluation of the kwacha is the result of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Zambia failed to achieve higher export performances due to the decline of copper and cobalt prices in the world market and two mining companies had been producing and selling copper at below cost, he noted.

The decision on devaluation is one of the measures in the financial recovery program adopted by the Zambian Government to restore financial stability in the economy, particularly in public finances and the mining sector.

The IMF has been demanding devaluation of the kwacha as one of the conditions for giving the country further loans. The decision on devaluation means that Zambia would have a loan of special drawing rights 200 million from the IMF very soon to help alleviate her economic difficulties.

BAN YUE TAN ON HU LETTER TO RETIRED CADRE

OW090900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA) -- In its first issue for 1983, BAN YUE TAN carries an interview by contributing reporters with Yang Shaozeng, a retired veteran cadre. The interview, entitled "After Receiving a Reply Letter From Comrade Yaobang," reads in full as follows:

After reading a letter from Comrade Yang Shaozeng, a retired veteran cadre and vice minister of the former Fifth Ministry of Machine Building, and an investigation report, Comrade Hu Yaobang wrote a letter in reply to him. We heard that all comrades who read this letter felt enlightened and inspired. So we especially went to call on and interview Comrade Yang Shaozeng.

Comrade Yang Shaozeng, at the advanced age of 71, warmly received us in high spirits. Coming straight to the point, he first briefed us on his correspondence with Comrade Yaobang. He said: The Central Committee has called for effectively solving the question of the succession of young cadres to older ones, which is a very important and urgent matter. After considering my own condition, I wrote a letter to the party organization in 1981, applying for retirement. When the structure of central state organs was being reformed, I applied again for retirement, which was approved. After retirement, I thought: A considerable number of veteran comrades have retired along with me. Some of them who are in poor health and suffer from illness have difficulty getting about. They need to recuperate quietly. However, the majority of retired comrades are in relatively good health. If they do what they can in building the socialist spiritual civilization, it will also be their contribution in their later years to the party and the people. So I wrote a letter to Comrade Hu Yaobang and put forward this suggestion. After that, I went down to basic units 5 times to make studies and investigations, during which I visited 26 factories in 6 provinces. I broadened my horizons and acquired additional knowledge by making investigations, gaining understanding and discussing questions with cadres and members of the masses. After returning to Beijing in November, I sent to the leading party group of the ministry [not specified] the information I collected and sorted out on how the Jiujiang glass fiber reinforced plastic plant had more efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization. At the same time, I wrote a letter to Comrade Yaobang. I said in the letter: I am planning to make investigations and studies for 2 more years while I am still physically able to get about. After that, I will concentrate on studying history, writing reading notes and summing up experiences and lessons. I had the hope that he would give me guidance as to how I should study and remold myself. Three days later, I received a reply letter from Comrade Yaobang in his own handwriting. In the letter he gave me very clear, specific and cordial guidance. The more I read the letter, the warmer I feel. This has greatly increased confidence and strength in continuing to practice communism, even though I am over 70.

Comrade Yang Shaozeng said: There are three sentences in Comrade Yaobang's letter which are most thought provoking: "1) For the veteran comrades, retirement or leaving their posts for recuperation is the beginning of a new stage of 'participating in revolution' and not an end to their revolutionary life." 2) As precursors of this new revolutionary stage, they must "provide some advanced experiences to those who will catch up very soon." 3) In the future, "we will be very happy when we see those young people, who assume power with our assistance and to whom we old fellows have conceded our posts, are doing better than we were!" These three sentences are interrelated and compendious. One very important idea that runs through them is: For the sake of the great communist cause throughout the ages, the veteran comrades must, in accordance with the party's demand, consciously and happily do a good job in enhancing the cooperation between the old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old during the new historical stage. Therefore I think that although this is a letter to me from Comrade Yaobang, it is also a letter which is not just for me alone.

Comrade Yang Shaozeng then excitedly produced Comrade Yaobang's letter, Comrade Xiaoping's speech about selecting successors and Comrade Chen Yun's speech at the 12th party congress and said to the visitors with a deep feeling: In the eyes of the middle-aged and young comrades I am an old revolutionary. After leading a revolutionary life for several decades, I am now an old man who has left his post for recuperation. Is this the end of revolution? Of course not. Comrade Yaobang is quite right to say that this is a new stage of our revolution. But why is it "new?" It is new because our country has realized a historic change during which new and old cadres alike are confronted with the big issue of how to accomplish socialist modernization. To suit this strategic change, while a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who accord with the characteristics and demands of the new period must be promoted to various leading groups, a large number of aged and physically weak cadres must vacate their leading posts. Only by doing this can we properly solve the issue of cooperation between the new and old cadres and the succession of the new to the old, abolish the lifelong leadership which actually exists among the cadres, open the way for normal relations among the leading groups and the entire contingent of cadres, and ensure that our party has abundant vigor and vitality to lead the masses of create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Comrade Chen Yun said: "Whether we have retreated to the second line to do what we are capable of doing or have retired or left our posts for recuperation, we must support the work of the middle-aged and young cadres and shoulder the task of passing on our experiences to them, giving them help and setting an example for them. Only when the old cadres have fulfilled this mission will they have exerted their last efforts." In the future, it is our old comrades' primary task to exert our "last efforts." Compared with the time when we held leading posts on the first line, the tasks, demands and ways of doing things are now vastly different. To make a success in what we ought to accomplish during this stage we must do our work with new concepts, new attitudes and a new spiritual outlook. This is a tremendous change in the revolutionary life of the old comrades, and also an important practical step taken by the old comrades to push the current communist movement forward.

Comrade Yang Shaozeng then read Comrade Yaobang's letter word for word. When he came to the point that precursors must provide their advanced experiences to the latecomers, he said: We communists must, from the day we join the party, also join the ranks of advanced elements who will struggle for the realization of socialism and communism. In this sense we have been precursors since a long time ago. But our tasks are advancing, and strong and young people will become weak and old. Today we old comrades must be the precursors to abolish the lifelong leadership for cadres and ensure that the party cause will be carried forward into the future. This is a historic task time has given to us old comrades, and this is just as glorious as being precursors during the war period.

While it is the natural law that a man will become old and die, the communist cause must continue and not be interrupted. Our party must, and can, preserve its youth forever. The way is: Old and new cadres must cooperate and the succession of the new to the old must be carried out at appropriate times. Thanks to the personal examples set by Comrades Xiaoping, Jianying, Chen Yun and other leading comrades of the central authorities, and their instructions and initiatives, we, the first group of old cadres retired from the first line in the course of administrative reform, have become the precursors who have broken the system of lifelong leadership for cadres and successfully enhanced cooperation between the new and old cadres and the succession of the new to the old. As precursors, we must act as such.

By no means should we at this time keep thinking of our previous services and glory, let alone flaunt our seniority and demand that the party and people give us what we should not demand. Instead, we should take this opportunity of retreating from the first line and being free from daily work to do more work of supporting the middle-aged and young cadres, do more solid investigation and study, present more positive proposals which are beneficial for the fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation, in party style and in the standards of social conduct, and accumulate some experience of leading a new revolutionary life for those comrades who will retire in the future.

Speaking on what should be the communists' concept of happiness, Comrade Yang Shaozeng said: From the very first day they join the party, Communist Party members must merge their happiness with their struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. In the course of achieving this goal, there may be changes in our individual positions. It was happiness when we were at the command post on the first front and could create a new situation for the revolutionary war and for national construction and did what was good for the people when we were in the prime of our life; but it is also happiness when we are old and fragile, when our health is failing and when we have retreated from the first line, that we can still exert our last efforts to enhance cooperation between the new and old cadres and the succession of the new to the old to ensure there is no lack of successors to the communist cause, and that we can still exert our last efforts to help create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and do something good for future generations. If we now fail to keep our pledge that we made while joining the party and fail to earnestly carry out the requirements set forth by the 12th party congress, but rather spend the whole day in a small room calculating the benefits for our children and grandchildren and how to acquire better houses and better tickets [piao zi 4384 1311], that is simply troubling ourselves with only what a mediocre person would worry about. Of course we should hand over our tasks only to the outstanding young comrades who really can shoulder the heavy burden of carrying forward the communist cause, and we must strictly guard against the "five types of people" -- people that we often mention -- from worming into the leading groups; but we should have a basic trust in those young cadres who have been educated by the party for a long time and who have gone through as many as 20 years, or even 30 years, of tests in practice, because only by doing this can we promote new people by the tens of thousands. We must also firmly believe that the party Central Committee's principles and policies are correct and we must trust our strength, because only by doing this can we enhance cooperation between the new and old cadres and the succession of the new to the old. I am fully confident that, in the near future, I will see with my own eyes that the young people who assume power with the veteran comrades' assistance will be doing a better job than we.

It was already 9 o'clock in the evening and we urged Comrade Yang Shaozeng to retire, but he said: No hurry, I still want to say a few words about my personal feelings. Then he continued: In recent years the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that we must proceed from reality in doing everything and that we must do our work according to the objective law. This is very important. It is an irresistible natural law that a young man will become old, and so the building of the contingent of party cadres must also follow this law. Each cadre must also acknowledge this law and accept it voluntarily, otherwise he will not be free and happy. I think that the communist concept of happiness is a moral concept as well as scientific thinking based on respecting the objective law.

We are happy because we can see with our own eyes that victorious results have been achieved in our cause for which we have carried out a lifelong struggle, and that retirement and leaving our posts for recuperation have not turned us into "unnecessary" and "unhappy" people. As to how to write the history of the new stage of doing revolutionary work, we must rely on ourselves and our understanding of the objective law, act on our own, work with young comrades and continue to contribute our efforts to the continuity of the communist cause and the happiness of the coming generations.

DENG LIQUN AT IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK MEETING

OW090700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA) -- The national meeting on ideological and political work among staff and workers, the first one ever since the founding of the republic, opened in Beijing on 7 January.

The meeting was jointly held by the Propaganda and Organization Departments and the Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the State Economic Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee and the All-China Women's Federation as entrusted by the CPC Central Committee Secretariat. The purpose for holding so important a meeting shortly after the close of the 12th CPC Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC is to implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, study how to strengthen and improve ideological and political work among the staff and workers during the new historical period, and further mobilize the whole working class to lead the van in economic, political and other reforms necessary for the promotion of socialist modernization in order to effectively ensure the victorious implementation of the program of the party's 12th congress.

Deng Liqun, secretary of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. He said: This is a very important meeting. The problems to be discussed are how to strengthen and improve ideological and political work among staff and workers, how to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the state's political life and how to unite the people of the whole country to strive to implement the grand program adopted by the 12th congress, the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan adopted by the 5th Session of the 5th NPC. The party Central Committee, all the CPC Central Committee departments, all departments under the State Council and the party committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attach importance to this meeting. I hope that all comrades successfully discuss and revise the documents on how to strengthen and improve ideological and political work among staff and workers which this meeting has prepared for submission to the CPC Central Committee for deliberation and decision.

Lin Jianqing, deputy director of the Research Office of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, made explanations on the said documents. He said: The 100 million staff and workers have an extremely glorious and arduous mission in the implementation of the grand program put forth by the party's 12th congress. Being the representative of today's advanced production forces and advanced production relations, the working class, known for having the least conservative ideas and the most revolutionary spirit, has always been the most enthusiastic, courageous and resolute force in all reform undertakings led by the party and has played an extremely important leading role in the socialist modernization campaign. It is imperative to strengthen the building of the contingent of staff and workers to enable them to fulfill the historical mission on their shoulders.

Talking on the relations between the ideological and political work and the economic work, Lin Jianqing said: Ideological and political work must serve economic work in the manner of safeguarding the socialist nature of enterprises, the socialist orientation of their development and the correct implementation of the policies and principles of the party and the state by enterprises, staff and workers. At present, the main concern is to continue to overcome the erroneous tendency of neglecting ideological and political work.

Lin Jianqing emphatically pointed out: After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, ideological and political work has encountered two changes: One change is from the past orbit of "taking class struggle as the key link" to the correct path of serving socialist modernization, and the other is the shift in emphasis of the focus of this work to the young workers. Of course, the first change has resulted in tremendous achievements. However, the second one is merely beginning in many units. Since the beginning of the 1970's, the number of workers in our country has increased at a rate of 4 million per year and young workers below 35 years of age account for 60 percent of the total. Like the cadre corps, the entire working class also faces a situation of the young succeeding the old. This necessitates a series of changes in ideological and political work in enterprises -- changes in the guiding principle, contents of education and methods of work to suit young people's characteristics.

Making an analysis of the ideological condition of staff and workers after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he said: Generally speaking, the main trend is sound and progressive. However, we should by no means underestimate and neglect the grim fact that ideas of the bourgeois and other nonworking classes have been seriously influencing and corrupting our workers. He pointed out that the pernicious "left" influence is still active among our staff and workers. He said, with special emphasis, that the important thing to do in ideological and political work is to firmly oppose and combat the bourgeois idea of commercializing everything. While energetically developing commodity production and exchange, we must prevent the occurrence in our country of capitalist society's defects. It is imperative that staff and workers forever preserve the working class' revolutionary and advanced characteristics. This stern and somewhat acute problem has been presented to party organizations at all levels and all of the political work cadres. For this reason, it is necessary to indoctrinate the staff and workers with communist ideologies to enable them to effectively resist the influence and corruption of various erroneous ideas and fundamentally enhance their class consciousness.

Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, made remarks on how to strengthen and improve ideological and political work among staff and workers.

The meeting will discuss the contents, methods and teaching materials of ideological and political education among the staff and workers under the new historical conditions, the building of the contingent of ideological and political workers in enterprises and the strengthening and improvement of the party's leadership over enterprises' ideological and political work. Advanced experience in good ideological and political work will be exchanged during the meeting.

Attending the meeting were over 900 persons including responsible persons of the State Economic Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation and the industry-communications, capital construction and finance-trade departments; as well as the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense; party committee secretaries of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as some big and medium-sized cities who were in charge of ideological and political work; responsible persons of party propaganda and organization departments, economic committees, federations of trade unions, CYL committees and women's federations of these provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; representatives of some large enterprises and basic-level units; and basic-level political work cadres.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INTELLECTUALS' JOINING PARTY

HK101016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "We Must Not Exclude Such Good Comrades From the Party Anymore"]

[Text] "Oh, people! Oh, Communist Party members! You have no right to adopt indifferent and perfunctory attitudes toward people and things around you. Let us take Jiang Zhuying as an example. He withstood such protracted tests. Must his desire to join the party only be satisfied after his death, when the provincial CPC committee acknowledged his posthumous membership?" After reading these words in the article "A Desire While Expressing Our Mourning" written by Hu Qiaomu, some comrades engaged in the party work of grassroots units were deeply moved. With a comparison to their own work, some people have realized that they held prejudices against and less enthusiasm toward the problem of intellectuals joining the party. They say: After reading Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article, we see more clearly that living Jiang Zhuyings are all around us, and we must not exclude such good comrades from the party anymore.

There existed among some grassroots units' organizations in the preceding stage such phenomena as lack of concern, harsh requirements, biased ideas and failure to apply equal treatment on the problem of intellectuals joining the party. As a result, some comrades who met the requirements for party membership or even such good comrades as Jiang Zhuying could not be admitted to the party for quite a long time. In view of this problem, the party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress explicitly stipulates: "It is impermissible to drag into the party by any means those who are not qualified for membership, or to exclude those who are qualified."

The intellectuals' "difficulties in joining the party" is the result of the prolonged "leftist" mistakes. Since the third plenary session, many units have shaken off the yoke of the "leftist" ideas and attached importance to promoting intellectuals in joining the party. However, less importance has, on the whole, been attached to intellectuals joining the party, especially to those middle-aged intellectuals. At present, there are few party-member intellectuals in some departments and areas; middle-aged party-member intellectuals being fewer. Therefore, solving the difficulties of middle-aged intellectuals joining the party is a prominent issue in the present work of the organizational development of the party.

More than percent of China's intellectuals are now middle-aged. Trained by the party since the founding of the PRC, they have a sound base of professional knowledge and have, through the practice of many years, accumulated relatively abundant experience and become key elements at various important posts. Generally speaking, they have comparatively good political quality. Although quite a few among them were wrongly investigated and criticized, they still have firm beliefs in the party and socialism, withstanding all trials and tribulations. They have applied to join the party for many years and some of them have striven for membership for about 20 years. Protracted tests have proved that they are qualified for party membership. Such comrades can be found in many units, and admitting them to the party will provide more living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus to the party contingent and vigorously strengthen the fighting power of the party in the new historical period. All party members must have such understanding and awareness.

Eliminating "leftist" influence and prejudice against intellectuals is the key to doing well the present work of promoting intellectuals in joining the party. On the problem of joining the party, some comrades fail to treat intellectuals as workers and peasants according to the relevant stipulations in the party constitution of treating all equally without discrimination. For example, they lopsidedly emphasize the problems of family origins and social connections of intellectuals, the lesser participation in social activities by intellectuals resulting from their hard work and indulgence in their professions, and the phenomena of intellectuals offending others due to their boldness in making suggestions and carrying out criticism. This is mainly because we fail to make a realistic analysis of intellectuals' characteristics and their strong and weak points but demand perfection or even treat their strong points as weak ones. Some comrades still regard intellectuals as an alien force, do not trust them and even doubt the intentions of intellectuals in joining the party. This is extremely wrong. All these comrades must continue to earnestly study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, repeatedly read the advanced deeds of Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and other intellectuals and always keep in their minds Comrade Hu Qiaomu's sincere words.

"Oh, people! Oh, Communist Party members! You have no right to adopt indifferent and perfunctory attitudes toward people and things around you." Party organizations, party members and party cadres of all units have responsibilities to show concern for intellectuals who demand to join the party in their units and must not exclude the living Jiang Zhuyings from the party anymore.

'AUTHORITATIVE' COLUMN ON AGRICULTURAL CADRES

OW090042 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] JINGJI CANKAO BAO [4842 3444 0639 5072 1032] published yesterday carries in its column by authoritative persons an article entitled "Those Who Only Know How To Press People To Plant and Harvest Crops Are Incapable of Leading the Modernization Drive."

The article says: Modernizing agriculture means promoting vigorous agricultural development by applying achievements made in modern science. What conditions are needed for the realization of modernization? I think that party and government leaders at all levels must first acquire knowledge of modern science. From now on, nonprofessionals must not be allowed to lead professionals. If nonprofessionals are policymakers with great power in their hands, they are bound to make mistakes by giving arbitrary and impractical directions. If agricultural production is directed against the natural and economic laws, we are bound to suffer setbacks in this regard. Our experiences over the past 30 years have testified to this. A leader without scientific knowledge cannot possibly do a good job in leading agriculture. Those directing agriculture must have extensive knowledge. We must be determined to help comrades directing agriculture acquire an extensive knowledge of agriculture and not let them only press people to plant and harvest crops as they have done in the past. In reforming the administrative structure in future, we should improve the quality of cadres and raise leaders' technical level and art of leadership. From now on, party schools at various levels should open more courses in technology, and provinces and prefectures should select younger cadres for study at the Central Party School. A plan should be worked out for training all leading cadres in agriculture in 2 or 3 years.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ROLE OF MANAGERS IN BUSINESS

HK071404 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Bring Up Large Groups of Intelligent and Capable Managers"]

[Text] As a band needs an outstanding director, a store needs an astute manager.

Whether a store can succeed in running its business is crucially related to the role of its manager.

An intelligent and capable manager should have both commercial knowledge and the art of leadership. He should not only play an exemplary role and set a good example for other workers, but should also be good at giving play to other people and be able to mobilize the efforts of all workers so as to do a good job in business.

Among managers in our country's commercial enterprises, some have knowledge and rich experience. They work hard and willingly bear the burden of office and their work is always remarkable. However, some managers are short of knowledge and capability. They do not study earnestly and feel no shame to be laymen of commercial work. If the manager in a store is this kind of person, how can the store be run well and how can a new phase be opened up in this store?

At present, our economic situation is developing toward a good orientation. The scope of commodity production and circulation is continuously expanding. In order to achieve a benign circle of production, distribution, exchange and consumption, it is necessary to keep the channels for commodity circulation open. In a certain sense, the issue of commerce has become one of the major problems in our current economic work. In reforming the circulation structure, expanding sales and purchase, practicing the system of contracting responsibility in commercial business, and trying to practice the methods of substituting taxation for profit delivery, "exam questions" one after another have been placed before managers in commercial enterprises. This requires them to probe new ways, to experiment and to give answers. If someone is content with the existing state of affairs and sticks to old conventions and refuses to make improvements, he will eventually be cast aside by the speedily developing situation. "Only by climbing high can one know how high the mountain is." Only by daring to blaze new trails and aspiring to carry out reform can a manager be successful in his business.

Study and endeavoring to gain professional proficiency are important and urgent tasks for managers. They need to study a lot of things. Apart from mastering the party's principles and policies, they should master the best way to manage an enterprise and handle its business. They should study commercial planning, statistics and commodity knowledge. Quite a few people still face a task of making up for basic cultural knowledge. Leading bodies in financial and trade departments in all localities should pay special attention to the training of managers. They should lay down different demands on different people and adopt different methods to train them and help them become experts in handling business as soon as possible. As for those who are incompetent and not willing to make progress, we should resolutely change their work.

In September 1956, Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out in his report to the Eighth CPC National Congress: "The importance of commercial work demands that all personnel engaged in it throughout the country must learn how to conduct business better. We must make a careful study of all the useful experiences we have accumulated in the commercial field, and according to plan, train the necessary cadres and experts so as to raise socialist commerce in our country to a still higher level." We are sure that, in the course of reforming the economic system and under the conditions of maintaining different economic forms, a large number of management personnel who have courage, insight and ability will emerge. It is absolutely necessary for the leading departments at various levels to boldly employ new talented persons and let those comrades in the prime of life who have both ability and political integrity shoulder the important tasks of operating and managing commercial enterprises.

IMPLEMENTING SPIRIT OF PARTY RECTIFICATION URGED

HK071146 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 1

["Short commentary": "In Studying Documents, It Is Necessary To Implement the Spirit of Party Rectification"]

[Text] How can we combine the study of the documents of the 12th party congress with the work of creating a new situation so as to obtain better results in study? The Baoding prefectural party committee has used the spirit of party rectification to stimulate the ideological transformation of the cadres and to solve the problem of revolutionizing the leading body. This experience deserves to be advocated.

In organizing the leading cadres of county party committees from the standing committee level upward to study the documents of the 12th party congress, the Baoding prefectural party committee did not speak in general terms and "let things take their natural course," but implemented the spirit of the 12th party congress, boldly carried out self-criticism and consciously examined themselves. They are not afraid of hurting feelings and speaking frankly to unify thinking on the correct program handed down by the 12th party congress.

Practice has time and again proved: Whether or not a new situation can be created in the work of a locality or a unit is determined by whether or not the ideological line of the leading body is correct, whether or not ideological understanding is unified and whether or not it is politically consistent with the Central Committee. For those who succeed in being "correct," "unified" and "consistent," the tempo of reform will be fast and a new situation will appear in their work. On the contrary, if they study for the sake of studying, apply for the sake of applying, and ideologically stick to the beaten path, they will in the end wind up in the same old rut.

At present, some of the leading cadres are still ideologically not in line with the spirit of the 12th party congress. Ideological conditions similar to those of the leading cadres of Baoding Prefecture before their study likewise exist in some of the prefectures. Even now, some of the cadres are still uncertain whether the responsibility system of the rural areas belongs to "socialism" or "capitalism." They still hesitate and adopt a wait and see attitude toward the reform of the organization and the commercial system. They still adhere to the erroneous viewpoint that intellectuals "can only be used, but cannot be given important posts." Such problems as not being of one mind and inadequate zeal have also appeared in varying degrees among the leading bodies.

To make new progress in the coming year, it is very necessary to combine the study of the documents of the 12th party congress with the work of creating a new situation in the manner of the Baoding prefectural party committee, sweep away ideological dust by means of criticism and self-criticism, unify thinking on the program of the 12th party congress as soon as possible, and sum up the work of creating a new situation as soon as possible.

ZHANG TINGFA URGES TRAINING TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

OW080937 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Zhang Tingfa, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and commander of the PLA Air Force, stressed at a recent meeting: Party committees and leading cadres at various levels should regard the vigorous training, rational use and retention of qualified personnel as a project of vital and lasting importance for the modernization of the PLA Air Force.

Comrade Zhang Lingfa said: It is an erroneous, muddled idea to look down on technical cadres and hold that one can fight a battle and engage in construction whether or not he is educated or has acquired technical knowledge. The practice of discriminating against technical personnel and dealing with them at will is even more seriously wrong. Party committees and leading cadres at various levels should first gain a clear understanding of this matter and then do an effective job in training qualified personnel.

Zhang Lingfa said: On the one hand, party committees at various levels should tap the potentials of existing schools and training units to train qualified personnel; and on the other hand, they should encourage cadres and fighters to become educated through self-study or by taking television and correspondence courses and attending evening colleges.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF DEFENSE INDUSTRY NOTED

OW081450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0807 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 January (XINHUA) -- While resolutely implementing the line, principle and policy adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the national defense scientific and technological and industrial departments have made new achievements in scientific research and production over the past year. Last year the national defense industry scored a 10.9 percent increase in total output over 1981 and fulfilled the state profit plan as well. Together, these departments had 10 state natural science prizes, 26 state invention prizes and over 2,000 scientific and technological achievement prizes.

New breakthroughs were achieved in strategic weapons and space technology. Following the successful launch of a carrier rocket into the Pacific in 1980, another carrier rocket was successfully launched underwater from a submarine in October last year. In the development of strategic nuclear guided missiles new progress has been continuously achieved. This was a heartening step toward technological breakthroughs. The 12th manmade earth satellite was successfully launched and recovered. Good progress was made in the development of new manmade earth satellites. The development of synchronous communications satellites is being carried out smoothly.

Heartening progress and major breakthroughs have been achieved in the development of airplanes, warships, tanks, guns, radar and other sophisticated conventional arms. The designs of some of them have been finalized; breakthroughs have been achieved and designs finalized for others; and the production efficiency, product quality and economic results for some defense products have been markedly improved.

The work emphasis of the nuclear industry is beginning to gradually shift toward serving the national economy and the people's livelihood. Early stage construction has been speeded up for Zhejiang's Taishan nuclear powerplant. The scope of application of radioisotopes and nuclear irradiation technology has been further expanded. They are being widely used in industry, agriculture, medical treatment and sanitation, food-stuff, geological survey, scientific research and other areas. Following the successful development and application of irradiation technology to food storage, freshness preservation, cultivation of seed strains and sterilization, many provinces and municipalities are planning to build experimental radioisotope irradiation apparatus of intermediate capacity. A radioisotope device for eliminating static that helps increase output, reduce labor intensity and ensure production safety is being used in over 30 textile, printing, papermaking and photo film plants, and it will be widely used as an integral part of enterprise automation.

New structural changes in the national defense industry and the relatively rapid development in the production of products for civilian use have contributed to satisfying the needs of people in both urban and rural areas in their material and cultural lives. At present, over 230 kinds of products for civilian use have been included in state planning, and their quality has also been raised. Taking advantage of their technological superiority, the various national defense industrial departments are actively serving the technological innovations of the national economy. Over 100 items of defense technology and development have been popularized in the civilian industrial sector.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTRY ON TOWNSHIP RESTORATION

OW082324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Restoration of townships to replace the government administrations of people's communes as the basic organizations of political power in the countryside is being experimented in 60 counties and districts. This is a major step to change China's rural administrative and economic structure, XINHUA learned from the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

These counties and districts are in the Beijing Municipality, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and 13 provinces -- Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou and Gansu. In most cases, one township government is set up on the basis of one commune in places designated for the experiment. But larger communes may also have more than one township government, XINHUA was told.

In some counties of Sichuan Province, which have pioneered the experiment, villages are being restored as administrative organizations to replace the production brigades operating directly under the communes. Going hand-in-hand with the restoration of townships is the work to set up economic organizations to administer the economic affairs of the communes.

The township as the basic organization of political power was abolished with the establishment of the people's commune in 1958.

The current experiment, said central authorities, is carried out with a view to overcome problems resulting from the over-concentration of power in the commune set-up, which combines government administration with management of the rural collective economy.

The experiment has helped guarantee the decision-making power of the rural collectives, central authorities said, and strengthened government administration in the countryside.

PROTECTING PEASANTS' RIGHT TO LEGITIMATE TRADING

HK100624 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Protect the Legitimate Trading Activities of Peasants"]

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee resolutely carried out the party's policy and seriously redressed a case in Huoshan County, in which Wang Quanjing, a peasant who became rich through labor, was subject to investigation.

They thus drew a clear line of demarcation between enrichment through labor and economic crimes and supported and protected those peasants who are engaged in legitimate activities of trading agricultural and sideline products. This will certainly play a positive role in further enlivening the rural economy.

Some people have a wrong viewpoint toward becoming rich through labor. They think that only engaging in producing grain, cotton and oil and raising pigs, chickens and rabbits is the right way to realize enrichment, but that it is not correct for peasants to engage in handicrafts, transportation, service trades and, particularly, in commerce. The trading activities that Wang Quanjing has handled are in fact all legitimate. For example, he found markets for fellow peasants' household sideline products, and took the initiative to purchase tea-tree seeds so as to help peasants develop tea plantations. All this is beneficial to facilitating the circulation of goods in rural areas and enlivening the rural economy. But why were these legitimate trading activities that benefit both the state and the people regarded as criminal activities? The main reason is that some of our comrades are still influenced by the old traditional ideas and the "leftist" ideology. So far, they still do not understand the policy that both collective and individual commercial and service trades are allowed to exist in the rural circulation area.

Supply and marketing cooperatives constitute the main channel in the rural circulation areas. But experience for many years has shown that exclusively relying on the channel of supply and marketing cooperatives is not beneficial to the prosperity of the rural economy. Especially in the past 2 years, with the rapid growth of rural commodity production, the poor workings of circulation channels have become the bottleneck severely impeding the further development of the rural economy. How should this contradiction be solved? On the one hand, we must reasonably reform the structure of supply and marketing cooperatives; on the other hand, it is necessary to give communes, brigades and peasants more right to dispose of their agricultural and sideline products, to relax the policy toward the transportation and marketing of these products by communes, brigades and peasants, to allow the trading activities to be dealt with through diverse channels and to give a certain scope for the development of collective and individual commerce. In the countryside, small individual retailers and peasants engaged in all kinds of trading activities like Wang Quanjing have many special advantages in conducting business flexibly and in providing convenience to the masses. They collect fragmentary surplus products from peasants and sell them to consumers. This not only helps both producers and consumers, but the state can also gain tax revenue. It benefits all three parties. Trading activities are mostly a kind of arduous physical labor. They constitute the continuation of the process of production and a supplementary strength that is indispensable in the rural circulation area. We must give them necessary support. Although some peasants get comparatively more income from their trading activities, so long as their activities do not harm the interests of the state, collectives and other people and do not violate relevant policies and decrees and the regulations for market management, they should be treated in the same way as those who make themselves rich through engaging in planting and livestock-raising. Their enrichment through labor is all legitimate and should all be protected and supported. It is wrong to discriminate against those who are engaged in trading activities.

The emergence and rampancy of small individual retailers in rural areas and peasants who are engaged in trading activities will pose some new problems before us. We should make surveys and study and properly solve the problems in accordance with the party's policy and in connection with local realities.

We should not put legitimate trading activities under a ban and treat them as speculation and swindling. A correct line of demarcation should be drawn between legitimate trading, reasonable profits and speculation, and profiteering. Legitimate activities should also be distinguished from bribery. With the party's policies being correctly carried out, peasants will go all out to become rich through labor without any misgivings. Of course, it is also necessary to strengthen education for peasants and strengthen the management of markets. Concrete measures for market management should be worked out in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the policy of relaxing control over the rural circulation area and should be strictly put to effect. All departments concerned should closely cooperate and put rural markets in a condition of "being active but not disorderly and being under proper management but not rigid control" so as to promote the development of rural commodity production.

SUN YEFANG ON SOCIALIST POLITICAL ECONOMY

HK100227 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 1

["Special interview" by Lan Guiliang [5663 2710 5328]; "Sun Yefang Talks on Socialist Political Economy"]

[Text] On 19 November last year RENMIN RIBAO published an article by famous Chinese economist Sun Yefang entitled "There Are Not Only Political but Also Technical and Economic Guarantees for Quadrupling Output Value in 20 years." In his report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of this good article written by Sun Yefang. Premier Zhao also managed to find time in the midst of his pressing affairs to visit Sun Yefang who was seriously ill in the hospital. Premier Zhao praised him for his convincing criticism of the viewpoint of "big base, slow speed."

This recalled to me the memory of an interview at his home.

It was on the evening of 18 November 1981. I visited Old Sun at his home in Beijing.

Though Old Sun said he had made no mental preparations at the beginning of our talks, after thinking for a while he spoke with fervor and assurance without a pause in his train of thought for nearly 1 hour. The main contents of his speech were sorted out into a special interview by this reporter entitled "Sun Yefang: It Should Be Advocated That All Economic Undertakings Throughout the Country Must Pay Attention to Their Economic Results." The interview was published in this newspaper's 23 December 1981 issue, page 2, the 96th "Seeking Facts" column. Now, this article is a supplement to the above one.

Old Sun emphatically said: "1) I will not change my aspirations; 2) I will not change my profession; and 3) I will not change my viewpoints." In the whole course of the interview, he repeatedly said that many of his viewpoints were not put forward recently but were just the repetition of some old words he said more than 20 years ago; however the viewpoints are not outdated even now. He said: The principle and theory of economic results were put forth as early as in the 1950's and 1960's. In 1959, when the first works on political economy in our country were being prepared, some people discussed what should be the red line that guided our socialist political economy from the beginning to the end. Many comrades said that class struggle should be the guideline and others said it should be the basic contradiction in the socialist society -- the contradiction between productive forces and production relations and between economic basis and super-structure. But Sun Yefang held: Class struggle and the basic contradiction should be upheld, but in the viewpoint of Marxism, if a book only exclusively emphasizes these two points, it will become a political textbook but not a book dealing with political economy.

He said: What is economy? Economy is to achieve the best results with the lowest cost. This is, as Engels said, to achieve the best utility at the lowest expense. For another example, the issue that heavy industry should serve technical transformation of existing old enterprises was put forth by Sun Yefang in a report in 1963 (details can be seen in the book entitled "Theoretical Questions Concerning Socialist Economy" p 238). For another example, the stress of investment should be placed on technical transformation and equipment renewal in existing old enterprises but not on the building of new enterprises. Decisionmaking power should be given to lower levels. Enterprises should have decisionmaking power within a certain scope. All this was put forth by Sun Yefang in 1963. He said: Now we have paid attention to economic results. This is absolutely right. But when he put forward these viewpoints in the 1950's and 1960's, they were not only rejected by some people but were also treated as "unorthodox fallacies." In recent years, some people still insisted that he was ossified in thinking and adhered to stereotyped ideas because he adhered to the viewpoints he put forward 20 years ago. Old Sun smiled and said: "As I see it, the old words 20 years ago now sound a bit over-'leftist;' at this point, I confess that I am 'ossified'. But I must persevere in working. I will continue to write articles and books to enunciate and supplement the viewpoints I put forward in the past."

After hearing what Old Sun had said and reading his previous and recent works and lecture notes, I came to realize that many of his basic propositions and viewpoints concerning economic management were put forward by him as early as 20 years ago. This made me more admire this famous economist for his real knowledge and deep insight. No wonder some counties, when introducing their experience to foreigners, said: "Our current economic management constitutions are the same as Sun Yefang suggested 20 years ago."

Though the talk with Old Sun took place more than a year ago, his viewpoints of "three no-changes," and "old words, though being repeated, are still not outdated" and his strict and meticulous spirit in doing scholarly research are still in my mind.

OVERWINTERING CROPS REPORTED DOING WELL

OW072207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA) -- Winter wheat and other cold weather crops are growing well in most parts of China, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery announced today.

Meanwhile, the ministry warned peasants in northern China of an on-coming drought, since the weather has been unusually dry this winter. The weather in southern China, has been rainy, and some parts have received too much rain, the ministry said, and field management of wheat and rapeseed must be done well to cope with this situation.

Wheat was sown to 28 million hectares across the country after last year's autumn harvest, 666,000 hectares more than the 1981 figure while the area sown to overwintering rapeseed was reduced by 633,300 hectares. The readjustment was made because the output of China's oil-bearing crops more than doubled from 1978 to 1982 and supply of rapeseed oil has become more than sufficient.

Early wheat shoots are classified as growing "well" or "exceptionally well" in more than 80 percent of the fields in the farming communes under the Beijing Municipality. The corresponding figure is 85 percent for Shandong Province, a principal wheat producing area, 25 percent more than in the same period of last year.

Yesterday's BEIJING EVENING NEWS reported that in Beijing, the average daily temperature this winter was 1.5 degrees centigrade higher than that of past years. It was three degrees higher in late December of 1982.

Wheat in the Beijing area used to stop growing by November, the paper said, but in 1982, with a warmer temperature, it did not stop growing until December 3. The warm weather is also advantageous to vegetable production, the paper said.

A cold spell is hitting Beijing and its surrounding areas and will bring the temperature down to about 12 degrees below zero early tomorrow morning, according to the Central Meteorological Station. The temperature is expected to go up in the wake of the cold spell.

COMMERCE MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON GRAIN IMPORTANCE

OW071407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Commerce today urged the nation not to loosen the grip on grain production, inasmuch as agricultural self-sufficiency remains a goal of primary importance to the national economy.

In an interview with the new publication ECONOMIC DAILY, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce said that self-reliance remained the fundamental principle for solving the problem of feeding the nation's one billion people. Under no circumstances should we rely on imported grain, he said.

He said that the production of grain and economic crops has been on the increase for several years running, owing to the correct rural policies of the party, but that grain still remains the top priority in the national economy and the people's livelihood.

Grain production is indispensable in developing a diversified economy, stabilizing and promoting a brisk market, he said.

In 1981, he said, the state supplied 12 million tons of grain to people engaging in the production of vegetables, salt, fishery, forestry and livestock breeding -- six million tons more than in 1978. In the three years between 1979 and 1981, the state appropriated large quantities of grain for the production of foodstuffs, non-staple food and drinks to meet market demand.

As the national economy grows and the people's living standards improve, the spokesman said, more grain will be needed. It may be necessary to import some grain in the future, but under no circumstances should we look to other countries for regular grain supply, he said, as China has a large population of over one billion.

He urged full implementation of the principle of sparing no effort in promoting grain production while actively developing a diversified economy.

"The state monopoly on purchase and marketing of grain conforms to the needs of China and this policy will continue for a considerable period of time," he stated. At the same time, he added, grain handling work should be done in a lively manner and sales channels should be smoothed out.

He reiterated the principle of practicing economy and combating waste in the use of grain.

PROTECTION OF BABY GIRLS, MOTHERS URGED

HK100924 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentary by Zhang Mincai [1728 2404 2088]: "On the Protection of Baby Girls"]

[Text] After we advocated that a couple should bear only one child, it has been said that some people are afraid that this will result in a disproportion between males and females. Some people have even said that more baby girls have been born in the past few years and this will create a problem in manpower resources for military service and labor. According to the statistics released by the State Statistical Bureau on the third national census, there is a basic balance in the proportion between males and females. Beijing Municipality has also conducted a random sampling survey which shows that there is also a basic balance in the proportion between the two sexes. Therefore, it is unnecessary to worry about a disproportion between sexes.

However, a balance in the proportion between males and females can be disrupted artificially. For example, after world War II, as a result of the large number of deaths of males in the war, there was a greater number of females than males in the Soviet Union. As time goes by, a balance has been gradually restored. In some out-of-the-way regions in our country, the phenomenon of artificially disrupting the proportion between the sexes has also occurred from time to time. I went to Wuchuan County in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region this summer. Among the more than 160,000 people of this county, more than 90,000 were males but there were only more than 70,000 females. It was because the local people had the bad habit of drowning baby girls in the past. Therefore, in order to ensure a balance in the proportion between the sexes, it is important to educate the masses to do away with the old idea of regarding men as superior to women and to accord equal treatment to baby boys and girls.

The balance between males and females in the human race is not the will of heaven. How is it formed? People know that chromosomes in the cell nucleus of the human body are hereditary. There is a total of 23 pairs of chromosomes. When a new life is formed by way of combination, it gets 23 chromosomes respectively from the paternal and maternal bodies. Twenty-two of them are called normal chromosomes and one of them is called the sex chromosome, which determines the heredity of sexes. All the genes of the female sex chromosomes are X-type while half of the male sex chromosomes are X-type and the other half are Y-type. A baby girl is born when a male X-type gene combines with a female X-type gene and a baby boy is born when a male Y-type gene combines with a female X-type gene. Therefore, the chance of bearing a boy or a girl is generally equal and the proportion between the sexes is naturally basically in balance.

It can thus be seen that it chiefly depends on the males to determine a male or a female. Due to the influence of feudal ideas in the past thousands of years, such as regarding the male as superior and the female as inferior and "failure to produce a heir is the gravest offense," a wife has been subjected to every kind of discrimination if she fails to bear a baby boy. In the feudal society it was even regarded by the husband's family as a reason for casting off one's wife. Even now there are still some women who are beaten up by their husbands because they give birth to baby girls. It is necessary to thoroughly rehabilitate this eternally unjust verdict. In our socialist society, drowning a baby girl and maltreating the mother of a baby girl are criminal acts which should be condemned and resolutely stopped. If the case is serious, it will be necessary for the judicial department to mete out punishment according to law.

PLA REPORTS GOOD RESULTS IN FAMILY PLANNING

OW091322 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Various PLA units have achieved increasingly remarkable results in conscientiously implementing the principles and policies on family planning laid down by the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. As a result, they have fulfilled their family planning for the Sixth 5-Year Plan period 4 years ahead of time.

According to statistics compiled in the first half of 1982, the rates of late births, certificates issued for one child per couple, family planning and birth control throughout the PLA were more than 95 percent, and the rate of multiple births dropped below 0.12 percent.

Many PLA units have been rated by local governments as advanced units in family planning. The Jinan PLA units have been rated by Shandong Province as red banner units in family planning for 2 consecutive years, and more than 300 units at or above the regimental level under the Beijing PLA units have been cited and awarded by local governments.

BEIJING REVIEW EDITORIAL BOARD NEW YEAR MESSAGE

HK080432 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 1, 3 Jan 83 pp 4-5

["New Year Message" by editorial board of BEIJING REVIEW]

[Text] The Chinese people have ample reasons to feel happy as they look back on the past year from the threshold of 1983. Some of the country's achievements were of worldwide significance.

When the worst economic recession since the end of the war hit the globe, China emerged practically unscathed, registering a healthy economic growth and overfulfilling its target of a 4 percent increase.

Last September, at a time when political turbulence and uncertainty loomed large in many parts of the world, China took a major step to effect a smooth succession of younger people to leading posts in the highest organ of the Communist Party, thus ensuring political stability and the continuity of its policies.

In December, China adopted a new constitution after two years of labourious work by thousands of experts and officials, drawing on the wisdom of millions who participated in nationwide discussions.

Throughout the process, the construction of a socialist legal system and of socialist democracy was emphasized, to guard against the return of days when mere insinuations by a Jiang Qing could discredit Political Bureau members and topple government ministers, when a couple of big-character posters with false charges could put the average citizen in serious trouble.

Unlike the unpractical targets so characteristic of most previous plans, the goals of the newly approved five-year plan (1981-85) are both positive and realistic, with emphasis on well-rounded economic results rather than on mere speed.

This year marks the beginning of a national effort to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It will also be a crucial period in the fulfilment of the 6th Five-Year Plan.

In addition to a comprehensive development of its economy, China will address structural reform and party consolidation in the new year.

At the national level, the restructuring of party and government departments will continue by taking resolute measures to train cadres in rotation, fight bureaucracy and raise work efficiency. The restructuring of such institutions at the provincial and prefectural levels will be in full swing in the first half of the year.

In May or June, the 6th National People's Congress will hold its first session and elect China's president and other state leaders. The party Central Committee will meet later to discuss problems and policies related to party consolidation, in order to substantially improve and strengthen party leadership.

If we survey the international arena, most likely we will find a more turbulent world in which the superpowers' competition for global hegemony will continue to pose serious threats to world peace.

China's independent foreign policy has in the past year helped win many new friends in addition to enhancing its amity with old ones, and is expected to play a greater role in the coming year. China will spare no effort to strengthen its unity and co-operation with the Third World, fight hegemonism and defend world peace.

For BEIJING REVIEW, the new year has a special significance: In early March it will mark the 25th anniversary of the publication of the journal.

In the past quarter century, our magazine has grown from a single English weekly into one with five language editions; its staff has increased from less than 30 to more than 230. Youngsters who helped to bring out the first issues now find their hair turning grey, and foreign friends who worked on the staff of BEIJING REVIEW in its initial stage will see mostly new faces if they return to join us in our birthday celebrations.

Our 25th anniversary is a time for celebration, a time to assess our past and map out our future.

BEIJING REVIEW has enhanced the understanding of China among people around the world, and has helped establish many friendships for China. It has contributed, in a small way, to the great cause of defending world peace and promoting human progress.

Regretfully, the magazine also spread a number of erroneous ideas and misinformation at certain times, especially during the "Cultural Revolution" when the mass media came under the tight control and destructive influence of the "gang of four."

Perhaps our readers can get a sense of the political and organizational chaos we faced during these traumatic years from one example. For more than a year our present chief editor was removed from her office and with some of our best editors and translators was forced to work full time sweeping floors, cleaning toilets and doing physical jobs of all sorts -- a distortion of the party's policy on the integration of mental and manual labour.

Considering this peculiar historical background, we feel we owe a special debt to our readers.

From 1979 on, almost simultaneously with the nationwide effort to redress past wrongs, we have been doing our best to correct our past mistakes. The tendency to embellish reality, to overstate, or to write without much substantive content has been, may we hope, overcome to a great extent. Our aim as we enter the 26th year of our publication is to write and report on both China's achievements and problems, truthfully and candidly, in order to give our readers a picture true to reality.

I. 10 Jan 83

K 19

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

It is our hope that you will join us in our effort to improve the magazine by sending us more suggestions and criticism. If you plan to be in Beijing in early March, we hope you will let us know so you can join our celebrations.

Happy New Year!

COASTAL PROVINCES SET UP SMALL OCEANGOING FLEETS

OW080850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- Some coastal provinces and cities in China have begun to run their own oceangoing fleets for shipping small quantity export goods, the ECONOMIC INFORMATION says. Operating small fleets are Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong, Hebei, Dalian, Hubei and Anhui. The ships involved number 30, totalling 300,000 dead weight tonnage. Some fleets are run independently by these provinces and cities while others are run jointly with foreign trade and communications departments.

The small fleets handle export commodities that big ships do not like to ship, such as birds, cats and other pet animals, and dangerous items.

Jiangsu Province opened regular liner service last October to ensure timely delivery. In the past two years, the province's shipping fleets made 150 voyages, carrying a total of 560,000 tons of import and export goods.

COMPANY SET UP TO STUDY, DEVELOP GAS TURBINES

OW081140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA) -- A new company has been established here to study and develop gas turbines -- efficient engines -- the ECONOMIC INFORMATION reports today. Gas turbines are not only used as airplane engines, but also are widely used in all sectors of industry, the paper says.

The China Gas Turbine Research and Development Company was founded, in compliance with a proposal of thermal physicist Wu Zhonghua, by the Engineering Thermo-Physics Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Hongqi machinery plant under the Ministry of Aviation Industry.

The new company, which specializes in both scientific research and production, at present will mainly do research for new models of gas turbines to develop and efficiently use energy resources. The new models will be for ships, offshore oil drilling rigs and locomotives.

The State Planning Commission will earmark three million yuan for the research subject, the paper says.

When the research result is popularized, the utilization rate of China's energy resources is expected to rise more than ten percent, the paper says.

PUBLIC HEALTH TO UNDERGO STRUCTURAL CHANGES

OW091220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese public health set-up in future will no longer be run solely by the state without consideration for losses or gains, said Wang Wei, vice minister of public health today.

He was addressing the opening ceremony of the national health work conference here attended by heads of provincial health bureaus.

The purpose of this structural change he said, is to provide better, and more convenient services to the people, and will not add any expenses onto them. Apart from developing state-run health institutions, he said, vigorous action will be taken to develop collectively-run medical and health services, while support will also be given to private practices.

The development of these three kinds of ownerships in both urban and rural areas, conforms with China's present situation. However, he said, researches will be made and experiences will be constantly summed up to improve the work.

Vice-Minister Wang said, the government has increased its medical appropriations in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1981-1985), and there isn't much leeway left in government expenditure for any additional funds. In the plan, funds for developing education, science, culture and public health service will be 96.7 billion yuan, an increase of 68 per cent over that of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

He said, various local departments will be encouraged to run collectively-owned medical and health services, to provide convenience for the people.

On the question of private practices, Wang Wei said that government health departments should support them. Licensed private practitioners can open clinics jointly or individually or set up practices at the medicine store according to Chinese custom. Licensed midwives and nurses should be allowed to set up their own practices, and serve the people at their homes. All in all, he added, anyone who is competent and willing to serve the people in the medical profession will be helped to do so.

Wang Wei spoke of the forms of medical and health services in the rural areas. There are clinics and health centers run by the brigades, by the barefoot doctors individually or jointly, or by the county hospitals. Cooperative medical system is also operating. The multiple forms of services are welcomed by the peasants, he said.

He also spoke positively of the opening of the factory- and enterprise-run hospitals and those at the People's Liberation Army unit, to the public. Formerly they only served the people of their own units.

The vice minister said that all people of the medical profession whether working in state-run or collectively-owned health institutions should bear the question of finance in mind and improve management. This is to improve medical services as well as to overcome the attitude of "ladling out from the common pot".

BO YIBO ON REINSTITUTING PATENT SYSTEM

OW071407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Tianjin, 6 Jan (XINHUA) -- According to XINHUA reporter Zhang Shuying, the 5 January issue of the Tianjin-based paper JISHU SHICHANG [2111 5809 1579 1034 TECHNOLOGY MARKET] carried a statement made by State Councillor Comrade Bo Yibo to a correspondent of the paper on the establishment of China's patent system.

Comrade Bo Yibo said: The government Administration Council adopted at its regular meeting in August 1950 the "Provisional Regulations concerning the Prevention of the Inventor's Patent Right," thereby establishing New China's patent system. I was involved in the formulation of this system. But the regulations were not implemented and, as a matter of fact, were gradually abrogated. Recently, the State Council officially approved at a regular meeting the establishment of a new patent system. This is a good thing and a matter of major importance. Old experiences tell us that legislation is needed in many fields of our endeavor. Of course, the important fields of science and technology are no exception. Any legislation, once enacted, should be implemented to the letter. Our fighting goal is to quadruple our annual industrial and agricultural output value by the turn of the century. First of all, to revitalize the economy we should have a political guarantee and maintain stability and unity while relying on our technological advances to ensure our success. In the past, China had practically no laws in the fields of production and scientific research to encourage inventions, creations and technical exchange. Scientific and technological personnel were poorly paid and given similar treatment whether or not they came up with innovations. In fact, this practice encouraged them to be content with things as they were. How could it not frustrate their enthusiasm for inventing and creating?

Comrade Bo Yibo said: It has been acknowledged by all that science and technology are productive forces as well as social wealth. In essence, our socialist economy is a planned economy. Payable technical transfers and the recent reinstitution of a patent system accord with socialist commodity production which widely exists in industry and agriculture are proceeds under the guidance of the state plan. To promote production and stimulate technical improvement, it is necessary to inject technology into our economic activities. All possible measures should be adopted to encourage inventions and creations and to activate technical exchange among various regions, departments and units, as well as exchange between China and foreign countries in order to provide the country with new technologies, hasten the process of turning scientific and technological achievements into productive forces and create more wealth for society.

LIAOWANG REPRINT ON SINO-SOVIET BORDER SITUATION

HK301007 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

["Special feature" reprinted from LIAOWANG No 12, 20 Dec: "Sino-Soviet Border Scenes"]

[Text] The Extreme East Edge of the Motherland

We got on the train in Mudan Jiang. The train sped on toward the northeast. Sometimes, outside the window, a forest of white birch, larch and northeast China ash trees flashed past; sometimes vast expanses of bare or rich grasslands or fields unfolded. In October, in Beijing, the weather is clear and crisp autumn weather; however, there was a thin layer of ice on the surface of the ponds and swamps here which reflected sunlight like glass. When we passed through cities and towns, I saw that on the highways the peasants were shouting to the horses that pulled their carts and workers were cycling. There were trucks carrying goods too. Everything seemed so calm and quiet.

The train reached Dongfanghong station in Hulin County, our destination. There were many people in the station, which was bustling with activities. As soon as I got off the train, someone in uniform asked me to show the papers allowing me to go to the border. It was only then that I realized I had come to the extreme east edge of the motherland.

I was invited to come to the place as a member of the visiting delegation of reporters from Beijing news units. The commander of the border guards who greeted us at the platform led us to the jeeps, and we were driven toward Wulindong where a certain unit was stationed.

Wulindong was initially called Wangmazi Dian. It was said that there once was an inhabitant whose nickname was Wangmazi; thus, the place was called by this name. Now the place has become a flourishing residential area with its own post office, shops and schools. Most of the several hundreds of households of inhabitants were engaged in forestry. In addition, they were also engaged in planting, gathering and fishing. Every year, large numbers of rural commune members of the regions north of the Huai He and south of the Chang Jiang come here to take part in the construction and exploitation of the border region. They are like migratory birds which come in spring and leave in autumn. I visited some of the residents and found that the sight was somewhat similar to that of the peasant families in north China: The eaves of their houses were hung with crimson chilis and golden corn. There were heatable brick beds inside the houses. Their wardrobes were elaborately embroidered with mountains, rivers, flowers and birds. On the walls there were pictures about stories such as "The Love Story of Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai," "Generals of the Yangs," "The Dream of the Red Chamber" and so on. When the women who were making dumplings saw me, they immediately treated me to cigarettes and tea and warmly asked me about the recent developments in Beijing.

On seeing the local conditions and customs and the natural landscape here, I could not help being reminded of the conditions on the other shore of the Heilong Jiang and the Wusuli Jiang described by Chekhov in his "Sakhalin (Kuye Island) Travels." The famous Russian writer wrote at the end of the 19th century: "When I was navigating along the Amur River (the Heilong Jiang), I had the feeling that I was not in Russia but in a certain place in Patagonia (a place in Argentina) or Texas (one of the states in the United States). The natural environment was unique and not Russian. I always felt that our Russian way of life was incompatible with that of the Amurian people who lived there.

"Pushkin and Gogol could not be understood and thus were not needed there. People were not interested in the history of our country. We, the people who came from Russia, were seen as foreigners."

It seems that, although czarist Russia forced the Chinese Government to sign the "Treaty of Aigun" and the "Convention of Peking" in 1858 and 1860 respectively and had occupied a large area of territory north of the Heilong Jiang and east of the Wusuli Jiang which belonged to us, it is by no means an easy matter to change the historical tradition, cultural connections, customs and habits of the place and to eliminate the local people's feeling of indifference, estrangement and disgust toward foreign colonizers.

Starting Out for Zhenbao Island

The next morning, we started out for Zhenbao Island. The jeeps were driven along a highway that penetrates through a dense forest for about an hour until we reached the shore of the Wusuli Jiang, the boundary river. Two fishermen were sitting in a boat off the beach and were preparing a net to catch dog salmon.

Along the riverbank, there were two speedboats that belonged to the border guards. We were broken up into two groups and made two trips to Zhenbao Island. The commander told us that we were broken up because if the load were too heavy the speedboat would run aground. Originally, Zhenbao Island was part of the riverbank. Later on, because of erosion from the flow of the river tributary, the islands were formed. To this day, in the dry season, it is still connected with the riverbank. Thus, the river tributary has never become a navigation channel.

The river water was clear and green. The speedboat sped on, raising a cloud of spray. The fighters stationed on the island lined up to greet us at the beachhead. After we had gone ashore, we shook hands with each of them and extended our greetings to them. We climbed the stone stairs to reach the highlands. The fighters guided us through the arched entrance formed by two bending willows. The door was studded with the three Chinese characters in green: "Zhengao Island." Several small paths had been constructed on the highlands and they were called Beijing Road, Shanghai Road and Nanjing Road by the fighters.

With an area of square kilometers, Zhenbao Island is made up of two small islets. It is situated at our side of the major course of the boundary river. It is about 100 meters from the west bank of the river and about 300 meters from its east bank. Even according to the "Convention of Peking," Zhenbao Island is doubtless the territory of China. In the past, the frontier fighters frequently patrolled the place, the inhabitants who lived nearby came to the island to catch fish and cultivate land. There has never been a dispute. However, in the frozen periods from 1967 to 1969, the Soviet Union sent tanks and armored vehicles to the place many times, causing the bloody Zhenbao Island incident. The newly formed and formerly unknown island became the focus of world attention.

We looked around the barracks, pillboxes and other defense works on the island. The border fighters guard and patrol the place day and night regardless of the mosquitoes, the floods in summer and the freezing weather and howling wind in winter. Cui Zhuoyu, a company commander, said: "Zhenbao Island was formerly a barren island; however, it is part of the sacred territory of the motherland. The place is the same as those that produce pearls, agate and precious stones in that they are all treasure islands in reality as well as in name."

The smoke of gunpowder from the Zhenbao Island incident has vanished; however, traces of that fighting remain on the island. On the highlands, there was a hole on the ground covered with branches and twigs. That was the command post then.

At the eastern edge of the highlands, there was a gigantic elm tree with luxuriant and well-spaced branches and leaves. People called it the "tree of the hero." At that time, the heroic fighter Yang Shiong was wounded; however, he firmly stood under the tree to command and fired at the Soviet tanks that intruded into our border region with artillery. The tanks were destroyed, but he was also killed by tank fire.... I raised my head and carefully examined this unusual elm tree -- the eyewitness of the Zhenbao Island incident. I could only see that the wounds of the tree caused by the flying shrapnel had congealed into a big scar.... The noises of the guns have not been heard for many years, and the water birds have returned and built nests among the branches.

Military Activities on the Other Side of the Boundary

We stayed on Zhenbao Island for a very short time. We could only see, over the great distance between the two banks of the river, a Soviet observation post in a dense forest on the other shore. We could not see with our own eyes, feel and report to the readers the atmosphere on the other side of the boundary. However, I can compensate for this by reporting on what I saw and heard during the visit to Suifen He at an earlier time.

In the places around Suifen He, there is not the Kusuli Jiang to act as the boundary river. When we arrived at an observation post which was situated on a highland, with the guidance of the fighters, we could then see that there was a zig-zagging and undulating firelane to act as the boundary. There were many Soviet sentry posts and observation posts at the other side of the boundary. Once a few newly arrived fighters lost their bearings and mistakenly took a Soviet sentry post as our sentry post. They walked straight toward the post. Having discovered that, the old fighters immediately caught up with them and held them back, thus avoiding an international incident.

We drove in a jeep which would its way through the mountains until it reached a rocky hill. We climbed the stairs and found that a couplet was carved on the door of the sentry post: "The party is our mother and the sentry post our home; we take root on the cloudy and misty hill." In addition to patrolling along the boundary accompanied by army dogs and vigilantly paying attention to the movements on the other side of the boundary, the fighters had leveled half of the rocky hill with hammers, drills, pickaxes and spades. They had leveled several hundreds of square meters of courtyard and built roads, a flight of steps and a playground. The area surrounding the sentry post, which was originally piled with stones, had been filled with soil by the fighters, and thousands of pine and willow trees had been planted. Plants such as kidney beans, Boston ivy and sesame were planted in the flower beds of the barracks. On the originally barren rocky hill, there were flowers in spring, shade in summer and green plants in winter.

However, as far as we could observe, the scene on the other side of the boundary was quite different. Among trees and grass there was wire netting. Behind the wire netting, there were pillboxes and blockhouses. We could see that in the open space far away from us there were rows of white buildings. The border fighters told me that the place was where a division of Soviet motorized infantry was stationed. The building was the division headquarters. In the past, there were always round-the-clock military maneuvers. At night, the signal flares danced in the air.

I looked through the observation log book and found that on 14 October alone, the character "zheng" [2973] was written more than 10 times in the log book. The fighters explained that whenever a Soviet tank or a petrol vehicle started off, one stroke would be written. It seemed that there were frequent military activities at the other side of the boundary.

We drove in a car to the meeting place which was very close to Suifen he and the boundary. It was a Chinese pavilion in sky blue. It was beautiful, elegant, tasteful. Inside the meeting place, there was a conference table covered with a green woolen table cloth. About 200 meters from the meeting place, there was a green building which faced it. It was the meeting place of the Soviet Army. According to the agreements between the two sides, whoever wishes to meet the other should raise a flag. If the other side raises a flag to show that it agrees to meet, 1 hour later the two sides meet to discuss issues concerning the border regions at the meeting place of the side that proposes the meeting. During a meeting, they call each other the Chinese representatives or Soviet representatives.

The Chinese Representatives' Impressions

I asked a few "Chinese representatives" who frequently took part in the meetings to talk about their impressions of working at the boundary.

They told us that in the 1950's the atmosphere was very friendly in the place. Sometimes, when our peasants sang and danced in their fields to celebrate bumper harvest, they were accompanied on the accordion by the Soviet soldiers. When the relations between the two countries deteriorated, the atmosphere became tense. Sometimes the Soviet tanks approached the boundary and assumed an attacking posture. The airplanes flew at a low altitude, and they frequently staged large-scale military maneuvers in which guided missiles, rockets and armored vehicles were used. The Soviet border guards threatened us by aiming their guns at our men, shouted provocations at us, used searchlights to search our side at night and sent agents to slip into our side to gather information.... When we raised objections to their provocative behavior or asked to meet them to settle disputes concerning the border areas, the Soviet side sometimes refused; sometimes they came and just stood there to say a few words before they left. However, in the past 6 months, it seems to have been quieter and calmer along the boundary than before. The number of Soviet military maneuvers has been reduced. Disputes concerning foreign affairs could be settled more reasonably through the meetings.

The Suifen He railway station is a border trade center between the two countries. At the time when the relationship between the two countries was at its most tense, trains from the two countries still went back and forth. On the eve of national day this year, the stationmaster of the Suifen He railway station invited the stationmaster of the (Ge Luo Jie Kuo Wo) [2706 5012 2212 7059 3087] railway station of the Soviet Union to lead a delegation of five including the department head in charge of shifts and the head of the cargo service to take part in our celebration activities. They toured the city, watched theatrical performances and enjoyed the entertainment.

I asked: "Does this imply that the tension along the boundary is relaxed?" After thinking about this for a while, a commander answered: "Judging from the look of things, there are indications that it is relaxed. However, we should judge whether it is substantial or not on the basis of further moves and facts. You have seen that our border construction is for defense. However, at the directly opposite side of the section of boundary within our jurisdiction, in addition to the regular border troops, the Soviet Union has stationed several divisions of motorized infantry and fortified troops and operational tactical rockets brigades. There are long-distance bomber airbases, front-line airbases, homeland air defense fighter plane bases and medium-range guided missile bases. All these should not be the necessities of friendship."

People Are Paying Close Attention

Having listened to his words, I was reminded of what the Soviet leaders said on their wish to normalize relations with China; however, the Soviet Union stationed a million troops along the Sino-Soviet border and the Sino-Mongolian border at the same time. As a neighbor, we cannot help feeling: After all, these are not the guards of honor to greet and be reviewed by a state guest.

The Military Facilities Are Not for Firing Salutes.

When the visit was over, I returned to Beijing and heard the news that Brezhnev had passed away. What efforts would the new leaders of the Soviet Union make to improve the Sino-Soviet relations? This remains to be answered by facts. I cannot help recollecting an unforgettable voyage I had more than 20 years ago. At that time, I visited Tonjiang, Qindeli, Bacha and Fuyuan along the Heilong Jiang and I saw and heard about the moving stories about the friendship between the people of China and the Soviet Union. I had reported on that. Later on, for reasons we all know, the relations between the two countries deteriorated. The contact between the people on both sides of the boundary river broke off, and there was a turning point in history. Recently the two countries started negotiations. People are paying close attention to the development of the Sino-Soviet relationship. The people of China and the Soviet Union will remain friends. I wholeheartedly wish this traditional friendship could be like the flow of a river that constantly goes straight forward.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON ANTI-INTELLECTUAL PREJUDICE

HK100137 Hong Kong Wen Wei Po in Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 3

[Report: JIEFANGJUN BAO Article Criticizes Five Types of Anti-Intellectual Prejudice"]

[Text] The 8 January JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a signed article entitled "Put Right the Various Types of Anti-Intellectual Prejudice." The article said that in practical life in our country, people's anti-intellectual prejudices take the following forms: 1) being accustomed to regarding intellectuals as people without ideological awareness, labor viewpoint or practicality. 2) Being accustomed to regarding intellectuals dedicated to their work as people who are divorced from politics who do not seek to advance. 3) When intellectuals make proper use of their name or receive their deserved reward for writing theses or producing results, these are always described as expressions of the bourgeois mentality of hankering for fame and profit. 4) Describing as slack discipline certain living and working habits of intellectuals caused by the special features of mental labor; thus, many hard-working intellectuals are actually said to have brought the evil of fame and profit and even suffer attacks for being accustomed to regarding intellectuals who boldly state their personal views and are imbued with the spirit of reform as "arrogant" and "cocky."

Of course, laying stress on putting right anti-intellectual prejudice does NOT mean that intellectuals have no shortcomings or weak points; however, the main reason for the prejudices is that certain "leftist" ideas have still not been eliminated. In the future it is essential to eliminate "leftist" prejudice and build up a good atmosphere in which intellectuals are respected and importance is attached to learning culture and science. This is the urgent requirement of national prosperity.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

10 Jan 83 TB
